PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
3 H. P. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 224 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Sept.				
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	....
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	10000	....	....
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	20th Sept
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5386	18th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 29th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9090	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	155	282	482	638
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	320 / 308	1,038 / 900	438 / 434	798 / 678
	—	942	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 21st Sept.*
"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday, 25th Sept. †Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer, via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "VITA", 4,691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 22nd September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th Sept. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
*S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
†S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

*To Glasgow direct.
†To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,61,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstaions are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1459

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau (North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£280,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. B 10

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

LAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 882

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 585

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED paying guest in modern well-ventilated flat on Cuffe Parade, E. L. and fans, good table. Apply to Box No. 100, care of this paper. 550

WANTED a JUNIOR LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST, by a large European Firm. Office experience not necessary but must be efficient Typist. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1803

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat, on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 809

WANTED immediately a PUMPING PLANT in the shape of an oil engine or suction gas plant and centrifugal pump for local water works.
Required amount of water 25,000 to 30,000 gallons per hour on 100 ft. total lift.
Apply giving every particular to THE MUNICIPAL OFFICER, Jamnagar. 1810

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to
H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu. 901

WANTED a MANAGES for a flourishing General Merchant's business in a Punjab Cantonment. Only experienced, capable and thoroughly honest men need apply. Knowledge of book-keeping essential. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 130 per month, with free lodgings. Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be sent at once to
S. R. c/o Prof. Shiv Narayan,
Rutton Villa,
902 Near Petit Hall, Camp, Poona.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.
Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.
Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfil all the above requirements. 901

WANTED.

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED for a local High School a Graduate teacher for Mathematics & Science. Apply stating terms to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1819

BOOTMAKER—WANTED for Calcutta an ASSISTANT, well up in good class bespoke work, must be able to cut patterns and control labour Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to CUTHBERTSON & HARPER, 10, Government Place, Calcutta. 908

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED.—Respectable firms desiring to be represented by LOCAL AGENTS in a progressive Native State. Good reference supplied. Write with full details to "LOCAL AGENTS," c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED a PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the JASWANT COLLEGE, Jodhpur, on Rs. 150, per mensem. None but M. A.'s need apply. Testimonials of character should accompany the applications.
SURAJ PRAKASH,
PRINCIPAL,
Jaswant College,
1822 Jodhpur.

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and outfit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.
A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

LARGE commodious BUNGALOW FOR SALE or HIRE near Peachy Phipson Sanatarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 1812

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—French family have large airy room, English bath, with board for two, Rs. 125 each, E. L. F. lift, Wodehouse Road. Apply "Room", Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 909

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

NOTICES

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC BRANCH.)

AN EXAMINATION will be held in dictation at the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay and Karachi on Monday, the 11th Octobebr, 1915, for 15 appointments as LOCAL SCALE probationers in the ANGLO-INDIAN portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Men candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and women candidates between the ages of 16 and 20 years and must have PASSED the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraphic Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 29th September, 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training (extending over a period of 12 months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Local Scale Telegraphists within the limits of the Bombay Circle including Sind.
A. BROKENSHAW,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.
Bombay, 14th September, 1915. 1794

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY intends to make a contract for Kerosine Oil for a period of one year commencing from 26th October, 1915. Intending Contractors should send in their sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the Kerosine Oil" to the addrees of the Undersigned so as to reach the Municipal Office on or before the 30th September, 1915. Canditions etc., can be had from the Storekeeper in the Municipal Account Office during office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays. Tenderers will have to pay a sum of Rs. 100, one hundred as earnest money with their tenders and deposit Rs. 1,000, one thousand on their tender being accepted. The Municipality is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 16th September, 1915.
(Sd.) J. MONTEATH,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
1818

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that B RADHAVAHU, widow of RANCHODDAS GHELLA, has contracted to sell to undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, ortgage, lien or otherwise, howsoever are heby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 day from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Govenment Tocca land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing therm admeasuring two thousand and five hundred square yards situate lying and being at Vadala or Naigaum Road, in the Sub-Distct of Bombay registered along with other lnd in the books of Collector of Land Revenuunder Old Nos. 99, 156, New Nos. A14902, and 15031 and New Survey No. 3A-4A/2209 and aessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1896-1897 an 1900 and Naigaum Road, Nos. 590, 591 and 594 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Rustomjee Captain on the West by the said Naigaum Road and on the [illegible] partly by the property of Dossabhoy Spurji Watcha and partly by the property of Tricum Giga and which premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.
Dated this 18th day of September, 191
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
1820 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., will be held at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on Thursday the 30th September, 1915, at the Registered office of the Company No. 73, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directos' Report and the Audited Balance Shet upto 30th June, 1915.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profits.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Companys employees.
5. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
6. To confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board.
7. To appoint agents.
8. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

To execute any other work that may be brought by the chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th September, to 30th September, 1915, both days inclusive
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) ABJEE OOMERSEE,
Chairman.
Bombay, 16th September, 1915.
1815

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VAZIRBHAI VALJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower and merchant residing at Mahim outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.
IBRAHIMBHAI DOSA, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant the sole surviving executor named in the said will a retired merchant residing at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
1826 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of MULJI VERSEY, a cotton merchant, Mukadam and Commission Agent late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
BAI PUNJABAI, widow of RUPSEY RAISEY, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mandvi outside the Fort, the paternal grandfather's brother's son's widow of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the tenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
1825 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

IN NHE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BAI MANIBAI, widow of NAGERDAS NAROTTAMDAS NANAVATTY, late of Bombay Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at 3 Parsiwada Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
HARKISONDAS NAGARDAS NANAVATTY, of Bombay Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at 3 Parsiwada Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay a landed proprietor, one of the heirs of the deceased above named. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 15th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
1824 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHETSEY TILLUJIA, a widower late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a broker by profession who at the time of his death resided temporarily at Mathva. ..... Deceased.
CHATURBHUJ DOONGERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, manager in the employ of Gulam Hoosein Mahomedally & Co., and the executor according to the tenor of the said will residing at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 14th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1817 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LAKHMIDAS PARMANANDAS PAREKH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk in the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Limited a widower. Deceased.
1. BAI SUNTOKE, widow of SHAH PARMANANDAS NATHOOBHAI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay and
2. SHAH MANECKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Secretary to Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1827 Petitioner's Attorneys.

ABKARI NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the manufacture of Country liquor (25 deg. U. P. 60 deg. U. P. and 25 deg. U. P. redistilled) for use of the State is to be given for the term of 3 years commencing from 1st November, 1915 to 31st October, 1918. Sealed tenders therefor are invited on or before 2 o'clock Monday 11th October, 1915.
Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned.
HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.
Hazur Office, Devgad Baria.
Dated 13th September, 1915.
1823

BOMBAY CLUB.

AN adjourned Meeting of Members will be held in the Club House on Monday, 20th September, 1915, at 6-30 p.m.
GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Honorary Secretary,
13th September, 1915. 1769

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOIETY OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJMOHOLLA OR DON TAD 2ND ROW.
Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanjee and others, Transferees of Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Rahimtulla, the mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the moiety or one half share of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla of the following landed property, viz.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent and or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey, No. 2595, and New Survey No. 2923 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331-35 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad Street now known as Jaykeria Musjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abde Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noormahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Noormahomed Oosman which premises are comprised in the said Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees, at their office in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Chowpati, behind the Old Islam Club, in Mr. Taliarkhan's bungalow very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood new design made to order household furniture from designs of well-known English makers comprising set of sliging dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome new design mirror back sideboard, dinner woggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, handsome teapoys, upholstered velvet bordered Chesterfield drawing-room suite, handsome tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome new designed chippendale pattern cabinets, rich large-size Indian carpet, handsome corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, handsome brass double bedsteads new designed double bedsteads, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, handsome mirror door double and single almirahs, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving top office table, show cases, easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, etc., etc.
The property of RAJA SAHAB.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.
Glassware, soap, matches, 5 cases meat choppers and cleaners: 4 cases Brass locks: 2 cases Razors: 1 case Penknives: 4 cases Drill braces, shears, stocks and dyes, hasps and staples: 1 case rubber rings: 11 bales writing paper cotton piece-goods, row boat motor, perfumed oil, whisky, caraway seed, rice and sago flour, wet dates, coal tar, 100 bundles galvanized iron wire, 20 bales straw-boards and various other articles.
In accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel "Rheinfels."
V. N. Y.A.K.'s 1—1 case cement moulding (machinery).
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1915.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A CORRUGATED IRON SHED.
Standing on the Improvement Trust Plot No. 69, Sandhurst Road, opposite Hindu Temple, near Null Bazaar, out of Fort, Bombay.
High Court.
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 596 of 1915.
Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi and others. Plaintiffs.
v.
Mulla Ebrahimjee Rajbhoy .....Defendant.
Under instructions from Mr. Mulla Ebrahimjee Rajbhoy, the Receiver appointed in the abovementioned suit, and pursuant to the Consent Order made in the said Suit on the 28th day of June, 1915, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will TO DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the leasehold land demised by the agreement of lease, dated the 24th day of June 1914, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, and the said Mulla Ebramhimjee Rajbhoy with all the benefits of and subject to the conditions and convenants contained therein, together with a corrugated iron shed standing thereon.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 435 square yards or thereabouts, situate on, and known as Plot No. 69, of the Sandhurst Road (East), estate of the Board, on the north side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bearing New Survey Nos. 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959 and 4960, Ward Nos. 7591 and 7595, Street Nos. 85-87 and 95, and bounded on the North by the property in the tenure or occupation of Vasta Keshavjee, on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East by Plot No. 70 of the said estate, and on the West by Kumbharwada Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Ginwala, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office, at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT PACHORA.
The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory, and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora, in Khandesh District, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1915 under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 765 of 1910.
Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.
Information as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers, at their Office, situate at Esplanade Road, in Bombay.

Auction sale of Cashmere earved Walaut wood tables, teapoys, folding arm chair, book stand, stationery cabnet, and paper mache photo frames, folding teapoys, Shawls, embroidered bedsheets, and tray covers, table clothes, window cushion covers, handkerchief, and Cashmere pieces, etc. etc.
THIS DAY MONDAY the 20th September at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., well sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 (first floor) Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram) folding walnut wood carved arm chair, carved center tables with beautiful willow and leaf designs, teapoys, bookstand revolving bookstand stationery cabinet, and paper mache photo frames, socks box, time piece cover, folding teapays, pashonina shawls of high cashmere embroidery work, embrodered bedsheets, tray covers, table clothes, window curtains, cushion covers, handkerchiefs, and some pieces of cashmere cloth etc., etc.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

"A Masterpiece in English Fiction."

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Immortal Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Showing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters that have delighted the World.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors:—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by Master Eric Desmond the foremost and cleverest juvenile actor on the English stage.

We wish to remind our patrons that this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm the HEPWORTH CO., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the production of Charles, Dickens' works.

7,000 FEET SHOWN COMPLETE.

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The Filmed Story of Love, Adventure and Intrigue entitled

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To-night the II instalment of Part 9 to 16

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No 10 o'clock Show on Sat. Mon. & Wed.

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A Sensational Drama In 4 Acts
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HALF RATES. HALF RATES.

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Photos by Day and Night.
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Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D-11

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

ole Suppliers and Manufacturers in India of

"THE KRYPTOK"

An ideal, invisible, bifocal, spectacle-lens.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Kalbadevi Road,

(Opposite The Post Office.)

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

OFFICERS' UNIFOMRS.

ALLEGED CAPTAIN V.C. AND D.S.O. CHARGED.

Sam Rutherford, twenty-eight, wearing the uniform of a captain of the Black Watch and described as a pattern maker, of no fixed abode, was remanded at Maryle bone Police Court on a charge of stealing on July 7 from 24, Devonsire-terrace, Lancaster-gate, a leather suit case containing a Post Office Savings Bank book, a chequebook, and a quantity of memoranda of the valueof £50, the property of Archibald McLeod, engineer.

Mr. McLeod stated that he missed the suit case from his bedroom at Devonshire-terrace, where Rutherford was staying as a boarder. He recognised the suit case again at Paddington Police Station on Thursday.

Detective-Sergeant Yandell stated that on Thursday afternoon he met the 3.10 train at Paddington and saw Rutherford with two women and a man. He asked him if he were Captain Murray. Rutherford said "No Menzies," and offered to satisfy them as to his identity. In the Great Western Hotel, when asked to produce any papers showing him to be Captain Menziaes he said, "I am just home from the Dardanelles on sick leave. I had my shoulder put out by a high-explosive shell."

VISIT TO RECEIVE V. C.

One of the women with whom he had travelled, asked if she had any evidence of his identity, said to Rutherford, "Why don't you tell these gentlemen the reason of your visit to town? I know you wish to keep the matter secret, but anything you tell them will be in confidence."

Rutherford then said, "I have been commanded to London by the War Office authorities to attend at Buckingham Palace to-morrow morning to receive my Victoria Cross from the King." He said he had mislaid the War Office communication in the train. When Yandell was talking to another detective Rutherford bolted down the stairs, but was caught by the hall-porters. He was arrested, and jumped from the cab in the Harrow-road. After a keen struggle he was taken to the police-station.

WEARING FOUR HONOURS.

Rutherford, added the detective, was wearing the uniform in which he appeared in court—that of a captain in the Black Watch—displaying four ribbons—the V.C., D.S.O., Indian Frontier, and another. His letters in the suit case showed that he had represented himself to be Sergeant and Lieutenant Rutherford as well as Captain Menzies.

NEW SWISS INDUSTRY.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR THE WARS' VICTIMS.

The peasant wood-carvers of Switzerland, whose handiwork is so well known to thousands of British tourists, though badly hit by the war, are managing to make ends meet by manufacturing wooden limbs for soldiers mutilated in the war, writes the Zurich correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The originator of this gruesome, though necessary, industry is Mr. Edward Binder, the well-known wood-carver, whose factory, picturesquely situated on the edge of the lake of Brienz, was visited a few years back by the present Queen, then Princess of Wales. Mr. Binder, realising that until the outbreak of war the wooden limb industry was practically a German monopoly, got into touch with the British and French Governments, with the result that many large orders, Governmental and unofficial, have have been obtained by him from both countries. The wood used for these artificial limbs is hewn down on the mountainous slopes of the lakes of Brienz and Thun, is sorted and planed at Mr. Binder's factory, and is transformed into artificial legs, arms and feet by the wood-carvers in their own cottages.

TO DEADEN SOUNDS OF BATTLE.

Mr. Binder, by the way, is also manufacturing a species of wood sound-deadener, which, when placed in the ears, succeeds in smothering, he maintains, the noise of cannons, rifles or shrapnel shells. The French Government are experimenting with the device on the battlefields of Flanders, and if the experiments are successful, have expressed their intention of buying 2,000,000 pairs for the troops.

Mr. Binder and his fellow wood-carvers are also devoting their attention to the manufacture of chess and domino pieces for the Allied Governments for use in the camps at home and abroad. The offer of 5,000,000 domino boxes, containing 140,000,000 pieces, has been made to the British Government, and negotiations are in train which the carvers hope will result in a satisfactory arrangement for both parties.

Among the wood-carvers, even though all of them are German-Swiss, the liveliest sympathy is expressed for the Allies—a sentiment partly provoked by the business consideration that Great Britain is their best market, but also based upon that clear thinking and deliberate judgment which justly characterise the Swiss peasant.

CRUELTY TO A CAT.

"PROFESSOR" CONVICTED.

At West London Police Court on Aug. 20, Professor Leonidas, of Hackford-road, Brixton, was summoned at the instance of the Canine Defence League, of Regent-street, on a charge of cruelty terrifying certain cats and dogs and causing them unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Henri Pierron said that the defendant, who was a Greek, had a troupe of performing animals, which he showed before the public. The allegations were that the performances in many respects caused the animals unnecessary suffering, and certain of the acts were such as to terrify the animals. For some time the animals had been very lame, and they were unfit to go on with the work.

A cat was placed on the back of two chairs placed apart, and the cat was stretched out with its front paws on one chair and its hind legs on the other. A number of dogs were made to jump over the chairs, with the result that the cat was terrified. Most of the dogs touched the cat in going over, and on one occasion a dog struck the cat so heavily that it, the dog, and chair fell on the ground.

A white Pom was made to climb a ladder about fifteen feet high, and it did so with great reluctance, and it was then compelled to jump into a cloth, about three feet by two feet, held by the defendant and another person. The dog was terrified, and if it had missed the cloth it would have been killed.

Mrs. Hayden Coffin, giving evidence, said that she witnessed the performance of the dogs and cat at the Boudoir Theatre on August 11, and in her opinion the performing animals were subjected to cruelty. In one case a cat was stretched across the backs of two chairs, while several dogs were made to jump over it. Nearly all the dogs knocked the cat, which eventually fell over, dragging the chairs to the ground with it. More than one dog was lame, and in the case of a bitch, which had evidently had puppies, the defendant made it turn a somersault.

The Magistrate.—Do you think the dogs were frightened?—I think they were terrified. The dogs looked ghastly. The defendant went round the stage flicking his whip.

Did he speak kindly or roughly to the dogs?—He muttered something, but I could not tell what he said as it was in a foreign language.

At the suggesion of the magistrate the defendant sent a messenger to fetch some of the performing dogs, and on their arrival the magistrate went into the entrance hall and inspected them.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate said that he could not understand how an audience could sit through such a performance. He convicted the defendant, and on being informed that the defendant had been previously convicted at Bow-street Police Court of cruelty under similar circumstances he imposed a penalty of £10, with £3 5s. costs, and gave the prosecuting society the care of the cat mentioned in the evidence.

THE FOUR BOMBS OF WAR.

THEIR VARIOUS PECULIARITIES.

The "Junior Sub," author of the delightfully humorous "The First Hundred Thousand," which is running through "Blackwood's Magazine," thus describes the four types of bomb in store for "Brother Boche." They are (1) the hair brush, (2) the cricket ball, (3) the policeman's truncheon, (4) the jam tin.

"The hair brush (he entinues) is very like the ordinary hair brush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid block of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail to ensure that it falls to the ground nose downwards. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything—say the back of the trench—when throwing them. The cricket ball works by a time fuse. Its manipulation is siplicity itself. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring which lights an internal fuse, timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin, and cast the thing madly from you. The jam-tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about ten seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is therefore unwise to throw it too soon, as there will be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action, and is given to short cuts."

"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENC OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MADON SON & Co.,

(The Original Madon & Co.)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ percent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

PLEASE FAIL NOT TO GIVE A TRIAL TO

SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The only high class Lodging and Boarding Institution for Hindoos

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, &c.

Special Convenience of Lift.

TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.

Special supervision on Meals.

RATES MODERATE.

Telephone No. 2710 Telegram Address "LODGE."

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple — YERS — Cheap and Durable.

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow
Prices and particulars on request

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

opp. Government Telegraph Office,
379 (7) Hornby Row, BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
manufacturers and suppliers of the

"KRYPTOK"

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens)
and
all kinds of white, or tinted lenses.

OCULISTS.
Services of a resident Ophthalmic Surgeon Free.

SIGHT SPECIALISTS.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
Eyesight Specialist,

Has 26 years' practical experience in sight testing retinoscopically.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrance Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut-Col' G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut-Colonal Peters. M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pooket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," Free on Application.

"VI-VI" Eye drops.

Is an absolutely certain and positive cure for sore, red, weak, and watery eyes; in flamed, irritating, or granulated lids, etc etc.—Price Annas 12.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that work is not that which a perfumer advises, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

The most popular cycle on the market!

That's the **ROYAL WEST END**—and the reason for its popularity is that it offers the finest value in the market and is the ideal machine for business or pleasure.

The **ROYAL WEST END** sells itself—and if you will just consider its many valuable features and all-round excellence, you will be convinced that it is a strong machine and is a mount for all.

List and approval terms **FREE.**

WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17.

Baltic	Camp	Delagoa Bay

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.

Chakdina	Ellen	Durban
Barpeta	Morgan	Basra
Loredano	Giacopello	Calcutta

Sept. 19.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London
Moras	Koenes	Singapore

The following steamer received port clearance n Saturday.

Steamer	Kamakura Maru	for	Kobe

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Saturday.

Steamer	Vita	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Subadar	for	Sourabaya

Saturday, September 18, 1915

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th via Colombo and will arrive here on or about the 30th instant.

S. S. Baltic:—The steamer Baltic, 2,044 tons, Captain C. Camp, arrived here on Friday evening from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 1st instant, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain Bennett, left Bombay yesterday for London via intermediate ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Moras:—The steamer Moras, 1,062 tons, Captain J. Koenes, sailed yesterday for Singapore via Colombo and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,698 tons, Captain T. Kuwabara, will sail to-day for Kobe and other ports, with general goods on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titania	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
B. Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Sreakoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
F. Rheinfels		K. N. & Co
K. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
N. Ethebrynta	Mudd	J. F. & Co
O. Barton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Netravati		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
5 Roma	Cog lolo	I. S. N. Co
6 Hempstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & Co.
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. & Co
5 Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	haw Wallace & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co

M. D. D.

K. Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
Baron Fairile	Macdonald	
Baltic	Camp	
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	
Clan Macfaden	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Helas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kowefe	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimoto	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Laughton Hall	Parrington	W. & A. G. & Co
ord Cromer	Rellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Civegrove (s) 100 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 54 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 36 bundles shooks, S. S. Miranda; 7 bundles hoops, S. S. Miranda; 3 casks headstaves, S. S. Miranda; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Berbera (s) 600 cwts. raisins, S. Rowji and Co.; 40 cases bristles, Allen Brothers; 100 bales grey cotton twist, Saseoon J. David and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.
Titania (s) 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 598 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 16,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 414 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 1 cwt. genda horns, A. Mahomedally; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 30 cwts. artificial pumice stem blocks, Wilkinson Haywood and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chinkoku Maru (s) 370 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Chinkoku Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.
Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Chinkoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—40 kegs copperas, 4 kegs hydrosulphite of soda, 8 drums caustic soda, 20 kegs borax, 90 drums calcium chloride, 100 kegs soda crystals, 35 bottles quick silver, 63 drums bleaching powder, 90 bags glauber salt, 8 casks bisulphite soda, 4 drums sulphite of soda, 97 drums 25 casks sulphite of sodium, 3 casks bichramate of soda, 8 casks 220 kegs bichromate of potash, 7 drums zinc chloride, 340 casks Ferro silicon, 40 punchems aniline salts, 171 drums 10 casks magnesium chloride, 32 casks 40 kegs acitate of lead, 1 case sulphuric acid, 1 barrel silicate of soda, 38 cases rum, 35 cases wine, 20 cases gin, 1 case sherry, 1 cask shivee, 10 hogsheads stout 780 hogsheads ale, 341 cases beer, 6 casks 21 hogsheads 3,298 cases whisky, 1 case chalk, 36 cases shoes, 4 cases cycle accessories, 87 casks 19,000 numbers 47 cases tiles, 240 bags fire clay, 30,000 numbers bricks, 4 casks 28 crates, 1 case earthenware, 128 crates bottles, 1 case dye powder, 10 bags broken tiles, 60 boxes provisions, 2 cases motor parts, 1 case perfumed spirit, 72 casks gum tragasol, 3 kegs aniline dye, 374 casks China clay, 1 case enamel, 110 bags starch, 190 bags sago flour, 6 casks blue, 12 cases roller skins, 29 trusses leather, 80 kegs white lead, 385 bales 251 cases paper, 50 cases confectionary, 4 casks nails, 63 cases 100 barrels 40 drums lubricating oil, 75 barrels cod oil, 28 barrels 48 casks coal pitch, 139 barrels 100 runlets coal tar, 25 cases 1 barrel varnish, 530 kegs paint, 101 barrels 15 casks rosin, 40 cases 70 drums marine glue, 140 bundles 2,511 boxes 606 cases soap, 3 cases umbrellas, 5 cases sugar corn, 30 kegs letharge, 9 numbers copper sheets, 1,148 pigs lead, 1 bale mats, 15 cases buffalo pickers, 224 boxes 202 cases biscuits, 3 casks grease, 1 drum 5 casks liquid blue, 5 cases leather buffers, 20 cases sauce, 5 cases vinegar, 2 cases sardine, 6 barrels olive oil, 4 cases leather belting laces, 2 cases roller leather, 2,042 boxes tin plates, 5 casks sizeoline and emulsifier, 38 cases 1 truss leather belting, 83 trusses picking bands, 3 bales carpets, 24 cases 4 trusses cotton banding, 3 cases mixed linen, 14 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 15 cases artificial silk, 22 cases cotton net, 14 bales sail cloth, 1 case linen thread, 2 cases wool balls, 17 cases oil cloth, 2 cases mixed cottons, 11 cases shawls, 10 cases 1 bale 17 trusses woollens, 5 cases flannel, 5 cases silk yarn, 65 bales rugs, 12 bales 1 case carpets, 54 bales canvas, 23 cases 3 bales woollen and cotton goods, 210 cases sewing thread, 16 cases 2 bales linens, 22 bales jute cloth, 8 bales cotton rope, 844 bales 213 cases cotton yarn, 2,751 cases 1,052 bales cotton goods.

S. S. Wartenfels from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—20 cases shoes, 6 casks soda ash, 95 drums bleaching powder, 59 drums sodium sulphide, 18 drums calcium chloride, 41 drums zinc chloride, 55 bottles quick silver, 100 bags Epsom salt, 10 kegs sugar of lead, 3 cases chloroform, 10 casks washing soda, 16 casks 7 barrels silicate of soda, 2 barrels formal dye, 100 cases hydro chloric acid, 2 casks 72 kegs bichromare of potash, 135 drums caustic soda, 157 drums magnesium chloride, 16 cases aluminium, 5 cases hams and bacon, 196 cases biscuits, 85 boxes corn flour, 15 cases sausage, 116 casks 1,657 drums red and white lead, 1 case 6 trusses leather, 10 casks white lead, 30 casks red lead, 100 barrels cod oil, 554 barrels 50 casks coal tar, 1 drum 10 casks blue, 25 kegs paint, 1 case bacon, 50 bags mineral white, 50 bags roller skins, 20 drums ships composition, 5 drums boiler composition, 6 trusses buffalo pickers, 2 cases leather buffer, 600 pigs lead, 195 cases 30 kegs 4 casks nails, 514 bales paper, 8 barrels lubricating oil, 28 trusses leather, 1 case raw hide belting, 17 cases leather belting, 12 trusses leather bands, 1,770 numbers bricks, 25 bags 4 casks fire clay, 1,940 casks China clay, 14 crates 11 casks earthenware, 1,491 pieces earthen pipes 230 bags 30 sacks starch, 20 bags farina, 5 cases tin crystals, 1 case sherry, 1 case motor, 32 casks tiles, 10 cases rum, 65 cases gin, 132 cases 3 hogsheads wine, 185 cases Pilsener, 243 hogsheads 10 cases ale, 3,101 cases 15 hogsheads 2 casks whisky, 120 drums 1,933 boxes 639 cases soap, 11 barrels tallow, 1 case cycle accessories, 1 keg primoline, 6 cases cotton banding, 12 bales canvas, 1 bale carpets, 7 bales twine, 4 bales jute cloth, 2 crates stoves, 80 cases sewing cotton, 5 cases linens, 11 cases oil cloth, 9 coils 11 bales 33 cases cotton rope, 5 trusses 4 bales 14 cases woollens, 5 bales sail cloth, 4 cases silk yarn, 6 cases artificial silk, 1 case flannel, 13 cases shawls, 32 cases 1 bale woollen and cotton goods, 573 cases 431 bales cotton yarn, 1,493 bales 2,317 cases cotton piece-goods.

S. S. Jeddah from Aden, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—17 bales cotton raw, 4 cases sewing machine.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.799	inches
Temperature of Air	81.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	,,
Dew Point	76.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.829	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, ENE, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	124	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	5 97	,,
Do. do. year	70.80	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Sept. 18th	0.00	,,

CHILD-MURDERS IN U. P.

FOUR CASES IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

Further testimony to the truth of the recent statement by Sir James Meston that the murder of children for ornaments is one of the commonest forms of violent crime apeared in the proceedings in the Allahabad High Court yesterday when the Chief Justice and Justice Sir George Knox had before them four cases in which such murders had been committed. The four cases involved six deaths. Two of these sentences were confirmed, and their Lordships reserved judgment concerning the remaining two.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

TWO PERSONS WOUNDED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

There was a serious stabbing affray in Karia Road last night, the victims being a Roumanian woman, named Miss Emitta, and one W. Lovell.

It appears that they were having some gramaphone music when there was a disturbance outside the house. Lovell came out and an altercation ensued, in the course of which Lovell struck with a stick one of the men who were creating the disturbance. Thereupon one of them struck Lovell with a knife which penetrated his skull. Miss Emitta who came out, was also stabbed in the back over the lung. Both Lovell and Miss Emitta have been removed to the General Hospital. They are doing well. One of the desperadoes has been arrested.

NEW LINK IN WIRELESS CHAIN.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Marconi has announced that wireless direct communication had been established between the United States and Japan by means of the company's stations in America and the Pacific. A regular commercial service would soon be opened for the receipt of public messages and would be available from England via the company's stations in the United States. This would bring them one point nearer to the completion of their general programme, by means of which they were going to establish wireless communication between the various parts of the world.

Lala Bhagat Ram's nomination as unofficial member of the Punjab Legislative Council has caused general satisfaction throughout the province. Besides being among the foremost of Punjab lawyers, he has always taken a keen interest in the educational, social and political well-being of the people. He was Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress and is generally known as a staunch supporter of progressive movements. He was a candidate for the Council some time back, but had retired in the interest of other candidates.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. 11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.10in. and Delhi 3.28in. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north, normal at Multan and in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.25in., Cawnpore 3.35in. and Allahabad 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess during the day in Rajputana and both during the day and at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the eastern half of Kathiawar and in north Gujarat and at Neemuch; night temperature is also above normal at Deesa and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 2.6sin. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of precipitation in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras, the United Provinces and the east Punjab and local in Rajputana, the north-east Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. Conditions remain unsettled in the Bay of Bengal.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and the United Provinces and some showers on the north Madras coast and in the southern half of the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Rajputana. A few showers may occur in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 18th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Sirabie	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (17th)	93.7	82.2	85	..	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (17th)	91.2	82.8	81	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (17th)	95.5	84.4	73	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	79.9	76	..	0.65	—4.01
Rawalpindi	98.4	71.4	70	..	13.53	—8.30
Lahore	86.0	75.9	83	..	4.15	—10.60
Hissar	94.8	76 5	78	..	5.91	..
Ambala	88.3	72.3	80	0.10	20.41	—2.09
Delhi	85.3	78.2	87	3.28	11.95	—12.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.6	77.9	76	..	14.08	—6.87
Mainpuri	90.9	77.2	87	0.25	21.16	—1.00
Jhansi	92.9	76.0	93	0.05	18.36	—14.39
Cawnpore	95.4	77.3	95	3.35	53.94	23.41
Allahabad	95.6	77.5	85	0.13	37.74	5.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.7	83.2	67	..	0.06	—2.18
Karachi	83.7	74.8	90	..	0.26	—5.86
Ajmer	97.4	79.2	64	..	7.85	—10.59
Jaipore	98.0	75.4	89	0.64	10.02	—10.69
Kotah	98.6	79 0	78	..	13.92	—11.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	92.8	75.8	76	..	3.69	—9.17
Dwarka	84.3	75.7	85	..	7.52	—5.93
Veraval	83.3	75.1	88	..	7.40	—9.15
Rajkot	97.1	71.8	73	..	6.98	—17.31
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	76.0	79	..	3.29	—10.79
Surat	91.7	76.1	74	..	21.43	—16.06
Ahmedabad	98.6	77.1	68	..	1.91	—19.18
Deesa	100.8	79.0	67	..	4.30	—18.22
Neemuch	97.1	79.1	61	..	13.60	—13.49
Indore	87.1	73.1	78	0.06	19.78	—8.73
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.5	74.7	89	..	64.03	15.48
Saugor	86.5	71.6	89	2.68	30.65	—0.40
Hoshangabad	87.3	74.6	87	0.01	36.97	—6.33
Khandwa	99.4	76.3	74	..	21.09	—4.25
Akola	90.2	76.5	66	..	23.61	—1.38
Amraoti	88.3	76.3	73	..	26.92	0.23
Nagpur	87.7	74.3	74	..	39.29	—1.37
Chanda	89.3	76.2	79	0..	34.46	—10.01
Raipur	87.1	76.1	84	.01	43.83	2.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 5	77.4	90	..	69.39	3.78
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.1	77	..	92.41	0.32
Mormugao	83.8	76.7	93	..	77.09	—6.38
Karwar	86.3	76.6	93	..	86.23	—21.67
SOUTH DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.0	70.1	69	..	16.08	0.57
Ahmednagar	89.3	65.2	70	..	19.32	3.71
Poona	86.4	65.9	81	..	27.21	8.98
Sholapur	94.5	73.4	72	..	14.76	—5.32
Bijapur	91.5	73.5	66	..	9.03	—9.07
Belgaum	228	66.5	88	0.23	35.56	—1.57
Aurangabad	88.2	67.1	69	..	22.52	0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.3	73.9	74	..	28.42	—5.16
Hyderabad	84.3	73.1	78	..	36.18	14.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.6	76.5	88	..	83.38	—22.10
Calicut	84.9	76.3	93	..	79.49	—6.68
Cochin	86.7	76.7	93	..	71.53	2.02
Colombo	84.3	75.2	93	0.07	22.95	3.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	77.3	85	..	32.58	11.34
Bellary	87.1	69.7	68	..	14.60	5.90
Cuddapah	94.2	77.7	61	..	11.21	—5.62
Madras	93.1	73.8	91	3.91	18.75	4.38
Bangalore	83.2	67.5	80	..	15.09	—1.38
Coimbatore	86.7	72.4	86	0.37	6.62	1.97
Trichinopoly	97.2	75.2	81	0.11	6.73	—2.65
Negapatam	92 3	75.3	81	0.03	7.51	—1 89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th September 1915, was 30.035 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .001 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The Chief of Jamkhandi has offered three motor ambulances for use in France. The offer has been accepted by his Majesty's Government and the Chief as proceeded to Europe for service with the ambulances.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund, has received the following donations: His Highness the Raja Sahib of Faridkot Rs. 10,000; the Agra District Centre of St. John Association, Rs. 1,200; Raja Janak Singh and the inhabitants of the Nimrana estate, Rajputana, Rs. 500.

FLOODS IN LUCKNOW.

VAST EXTENT OF THE HAVOC.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

The full particulars of the actual havoc wrought by floods, rains and storm, will take some time to collect, but it is now practically certain since 29th August 18,000 houses have collapsed, of which one-fourth were pucca, not to talk of several houses damaged partially. There has been an enormous loss of life. In a recent storm and rain 11 lives are said to have been lost, though a full report has not been received.

A most heart-rending incident has happened. In a house four men and a girl were asleep on a roof, which gave way before the heavy downpour, with the result that all of them fell through the two storeys and were buried under an enormous quantity of debris, which took nearly twelve hours to move before the bodies could be got out.

Certain parts of the town are totally destroyed, not a homestead standing. About 8,000 people, i.e., 34 per cent. of the population, are homeless, but fortunately many public and private buildings are thrown open for the distressed.

The local authorities are doing their best to soften the severity of the distress, but yet the lot of the poor is appalling. Tents have been obtained from all available sources and put up in small camps in the most affected areas. There are thirty camps now and the number will increase soon. The Sanitary Commissioner and Health Officer are working hard. The philantropic public, students of the Medical College and the Missionaries are co-operating with the officials. Travelling dispensaries have been located in central parts in the district. Wells have been treated with permanganate of potash and precautions are being taken, for the malaria season is just coming. The Territorials have offered their services to the local authorities

JAUNPUR'S PLIGHT.

GREAT DAMAGE TO HOUSES AND CROPS.

(News Bureau.)

JAUNPUR, Sept. 18.

The flood in the Goomtie has created a havoc in the whole district of Jaunpur. Hundreds of houses have fallen down and thousands of people rendered homeless. The river began to rise on Monday last and yesterday evening the water level was 32 feet, about 2 feet lower than the flood level of 1894. Those portions of the town that were situated in low levels are all under water. People of Yahiyapur, Khasarpur, Tootipur, Hanswan, Darwazw, Balughat and other localities have suffered most. Some of these are completely under water and all houses are vacant. Most of the places are accessible only by means of boats, which are also plying over the bridge and in several streets.

Several hundreds of people have been rescued by the help of Tashil officials. In some cases people have been brought out on elephants. No casualty is so far reported and loss of property has also been only limited. The chief damage has been done to standing crops and houses. Government offices and local courts, which were closed till Thursday, were opened only yesterday. It has been arranged to run a train between Jaunpur and Zafarbad to enable the public to attend the Court via Zafarabad. The arrangements are said to be inadequate and the condition of places where numbers of poor people have taken refuge is extremely insanitary. Some cases of cholera have already been reported.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West and the whole of north-west India comprising the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, the United Provinces east and the Madras coast north. In the rest of the country the rainfall differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 18th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory	0.00	69.39	79.84	65.73
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	0.00	72.54	82.37	76.62
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.14	84.34	75.77
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.00	75.64	91.12	79.39

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The crop telegrams for the week ending the 11th September, show that light rains have slightly benefited the crop in the Punjab and more rain is badly wanted everywhere.

In Bombay Presidency more rain is needed for agricultural operations and standing crops in Thar and Parkar, Gujrat and in parts of Larkana, Thana, Ahmednagar and Karnatak. Floods are subsiding in Bengal and in Behar. In Madras the standing crops are in fair to good condition.

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Did you get your copy of KAM SHASTRA OR A GUIDE TO HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY? IF NOT Write for it to-day It can be had free for the asking.
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SAVE MONEY AND BUY ALL YOUR GROCERIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Opp. R PYKE'S.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 0 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 0 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 0 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 0 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 0 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 0 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 3 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case-Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

COMMERCIAL.

THE LACK OF DYES.

The question of the supply of dyes is likely to prove a serious one in the near future, says "The Times." The producers of revues will be particularly affected. They will no longer be able to demand a hundred costumes of specified tones and fabrics to design, delivered within a week or two. Apart from the matter of dyes materials have gone up enormously; the wholesale price of silk has risen 38 per cent. on yarn dyes and 20 per cent. on piece dyes, and is steadily going higher.

A statement was issued in June by the chief Lyons silk merchants pointing out the enormous difficulty of carrying out orders and declaring that "the non-comformity of the colours or the imperfection of the finish cannot in any case give reasons for refusal of goods." The great Swiss silk merchants in Zurich announced at the same time that owing to the difficulty in procuring raw material they could not in future give any guarantee as to delivery, matching of shades, quality, or dying. It is said that goods ordered last March are not expected to be delivered until October.

Conflicting statements are made as regards the fastness of English dyes. The buyers in the silk costume department of a large West-end firm declared it to be possible to match anything, and said that only laziness on the part of the manufacturers' representatives caused them to fall back on the war plea. In the dress-fabric department, on the other hand, it was stated that best of fabrics recently dyed in this country had resulted in eight out of nine samples fading in a strong sun, and that no guarantee would be given in the autumn with any fabric. In hosiery and gloves so far English dyes have not been tested, but in about a month's time they will have to be used as the foreign dyes have now given out.

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL PROBLEMS.

Since the war broke out little or no Chilli saltpetre has entered Germany, and as there has been a larger demand than ever for nitric acid for use in the manufacture of explosives, and for all classes of fertilisers, quite a big amount of capital has been sunk in the erection of plant for the synthetic production of nitrates and other fertilisers. Under normal conditions it is doubtful whether many of these schemes would succeed, but, with a view to encouraging them, the Government announced some time ago that they were considering the advisability of converting the trade in nitrogenous fertilisers into a State monopoly, under which selling prices could be fixed sufficiently high to give the new enterprises a sufficient profit, and preference given to the home manufactures over the imported product. A commission was appointed to investgate matters, and it is announced that the report will be presented this week, though it is improbable that it will be made public. There is considerable opposition to the proposed monopoly from important commercial iinterests, and several petitions protesting very strongly against its introduction have been presented to the Government during the last week, including one from the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, so that it will be interesting to follow developments.

STOCKS OF GOLD.

The following are the stocks of gold (coined and bar) possessed by the Allies on one side and the Central Powers on the other as estimated by M. Jules Roche:—

	£
France	320,000,000
Russia	208,000,000
England	152,000,000
Belgium	7,500,000
Italy	60,000,000
Total	£747,500,000

Germany and her allies possess, according to the same estimate:—

	£
Germany	179,000,000
Austria-Hungary	74,000,000
Turkey	29,000,000
Total	£282,000,000

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
" Sales of East India	..	..
" Imports		4,000
Mid. Americans		6.44
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.80
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	10.76
	January	11.27
New York Official noon call	October	10.66
	January	11.17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	10.63
	January	11.14

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	*16,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		4,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	..
" Imports		2,000

*Sales include 8,000 bales sold late yesterday.

Mid. Americans	6.34d
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.75d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	6.21	6.28
Sept.-Oct.	6.20	6.27
Oct.-Nov.	6.22	6.29
Nov.-Dec.	6.27	6.34
Dec.-Jan.	6.31	6.38
Jan.-Feb.	6.35	6.42
Feb.-March	6.38	6.45
March-April	6.41	6.48
April-May	6.44	6.51
May-June	6.47	6.54
June-July	6.48	6.55
July-Aug.	6.50	6.57
Aug.-Sept.	6.47	6.54

Liverpool, Sept. 18th

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.23	6.13
Sept.-Oct.	6.23	6.13
Oct.-Nov.	6.24	6.13
Nov.-Dec.	6.28	6.18
Dec.-Jan.	6.32	6.22
Jan.-Feb.	6.36	6.26
Feb.-Mar.	6.39	6.29
Mar.-Apl.	6.42	6.32
Apl.-May	6.45	6.35
May-June	6.47	6.37
June-July	6.48	6.38
July-Aug.	6.49	6.39
Aug.-Sept.	6.44	6.34

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.21	6.23
Sept-Oct.	6.20	6.23
Oct.-Nov.	6.22	6.24
Nov.-Dec.	6.27	6.28
Dec.-Jan.	6.31	6.32
Jan.-Feb.	6.35	6.36
Feb.-Mar.	6.38	6.39
March-April	6.41	6.42
April-May	6.44	6.45
May-June	6.47	6.47
June-July	6.48	6.48
July-Aug.	6.50	6.49
Aug.-Sep.	6.47	6.44

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.23	6.12
Sept.-Oct.	6.23	6.12
Oct.-Nov.	6.24	6.13
Nov.-Dec.	6.28	6.18
Dec.-Jan.	6.32	6.21
Jan.-Feb.	6.36	6.25
Feb.-Mar.	6.39	6.28
Mar.-Apl.	6.42	6.31
Apl.-May.	6.45	6.33
May-June	6.47	6.36
June-July	6.48	6.37
July-Aug.	6.49	6.39
Aug.-Sept.	6.44	6.35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good	4.45
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.75
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4 95
" " Fine	5.25
" Broach Good	5.75
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6 05
" Scinde Good	4.45
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.75

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.55
" " Fine	4.70
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.20
" Broach Good	5.70
" " Fully Good	5.85
" " Fine	6.00
" Scinde Good..	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.55
" " Fine	4.70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Tone of Cloths:—Increased prices are checking business.

Tone of Yarns:—Moderate business.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forwarded	68,000
" Imports	13,000
" Stock	10,88,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Sept.. 18th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	816,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	8,660,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	72,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	7,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	100
East Indian Stock	68,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,800
East Indian Actual Export	700
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat	70,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	99,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain " Continent ..	26,000
Futures at New York October . ..	10.65
Previous closing price	10.70
Futures at New York January . ..	11.15
Previous closing price	11.21
Spot Cotton at New York ..	10.90
Previous price	10.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	10.38
Previous price	10.38
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans October ..	10.53

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft' times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B-11

Previous price	10.54
Futures at New Orleans January ..	11.04
Previous price	11.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅛
Demand Bills	4.70.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	175,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to France and Continent	81,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	800,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	458,000

New York, Sept. 18th.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	29,000
Futures at New York Oct.	10.54
Previous closing price	10.65
Futures at New York Jan.	11.06
Previous closing price	11.15
Spot Cotton at New York	10.70
Previous price	10.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	10.38
Previous price	10.38
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	10.43
Previous price	10.53
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10.95
Previous price	11.04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6⅝
Demand Bills	4 68½
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

MONEY MARK

London, Sept. 17th.

Bar Silver S	23 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st..	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
" " " " 6 "	6
Interest day to day loans ..	4
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	112,000
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs 27.25

London, Sept. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Eastern buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4½
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£92½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97¾

London, Sept. 18th.

3½ % 1925-1928	£92 9/16
4½ % 1925-1945	£97¾

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 17th

The Bombay Mails were delivered to here-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Nominal.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Nominal 54
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 37/6

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Paid. 59/6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 3% Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57
Toria Rapeseed:—3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September-October Sellers 50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Paid £8-8-9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £77½
Standard Copper G M.B. £69
Copper Braziers £95
Yellow Metal 11
Hard Spelter Nominal 46/-
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £17-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie 85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December. 20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December. 20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Septembes/December. 22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. 22/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Buyers 2/3½

London, Sept. 18th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July Nominal 54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay—Nominal.
Wheat Club, No. 2.—Inactive.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.
Karachi Barley Sept.Oct. sellers. 37 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Paid. 59/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Aug -Sept. Sellers 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57
Toria Rapeseed 3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers 51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull sellers. £8/8/9

RUBBER

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers. 2/3¾

METALS.

English best selected Copper £77½
Standard Copper G. M. B £69
Copper Braziers £95
Yellow Metal 11
Hard Spelter Nominal £46½
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpoo'. £17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie. 85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

This morning New Broach was quoted at Rs. 290 but with lower closing advices from America prices gave way and Rs. 284 was quoted in the afternoon.

At Colaba a rather firmer feeling prevailed at first but later on the market again declined.

A considerable amount of jobbing was done in the bazaar, but only a small business was reported as having been done by exporters.

Ready cotton is only in poor to moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept. 212-13
Fine Akola Sept. 231.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January 226½.
Fine Akola January 252
Good Broach April 283½

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	290	Apr. 25'16
M.G. " ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	241/2	232	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	219	..	..	Sept. 1915
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	239	..	..	Sept. 1915
" " "	259	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra wates description	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	255	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	220	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	232	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	256	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	256	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	241	..	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	241	..	..	Dec. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th September, 1915:—

Cotton	4,560 Bales.
Wheat	5,096 cwts.
Linseed	8,838 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	582 "
Ginjellyseed	894 "
Poppyseed	131 "
Groundnuts	1,129 "
Castorseed	2,845 "
Rice	24,423 "
Myrabollams	1,781 "
Cottonseed	1,800 "
Mowraseed	71 "
Gram	2,747 "
Joowar	6,628 "
Maize	382 "
Barley	330 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-15, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-2, B.T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8.12, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-4, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-6, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-4. R.D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Rs. 46, B.T. per. candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-4, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7.2, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31.32d. any time.

Banks' Buying Rates.
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. Oct
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 190½ Nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong 132½
Do. Shanghai 170
60 d-s Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-7-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In yesterday's Share Market Government paper 3½ per cent. was at 88/1, small sums at 88/5.

First class coal shares are wanted all along the line and the prices owing to there being very few sellers are hardening. Coal: Bengal coal 782, Juniori 3¼, Raneegunj 25?.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

At yesterday's Share Market Government paper 3½ per cent. was at 88 and small sums at 88/6. Coal shares came in for a fair enquiry at steady prices.

Coal: Burra Dheme 9¾, Bankra 7½, Burakar 186, Raneegunj 251, 258, Kendra 12½, and Tetulmari 107/11.

TWO WATERSPOUTS.

CURIOUS SPECTACLE OFF KENT COAST.

The Rev. Henry Harries, minister of the Clapton Park Congregational Church, N.E., sends to "The Times" the following account of two remarkable waterspouts which he saw off Dymchurch, in Kent, on Aug. 23:—

The morning had been fine, even warm, and there was every appearance of settled weather. But about 1 o'clock the sky grew black towards the east, and a heavy thunderstorm began, which crept westward and bestowed particular attention on this little village. Amid the fury of the storm there was something playing on the surface of the sea, not many hundreds of yards from the shore, which looked like smoke, only it trembled and danced and whirled about and caused an agitation on the surface of the sea itself. I saw this strangely behaving smoke connected with the heavens by a kind of funnel or spout of small and varying width, but of enormous height—thousads of feet, as it seemed to me—rising in an irregular incline towards the south-west, with a distinct bend at the top, and ending in a big bulb. Its colour was as that of steam—indeed, it was not unlike an arrested flash of forked lightning. The whole thing was strangely still with the exception of the slight agitation at its smoky base, which moved but slowly in a north-easterly direction upon the sea. It lasted, I should think, about 10 minutes, and died away. The lightning at the time was fiercely vivid and unpleasantly near; and a heavy shower of hail drove one indoors.

Not many minutes afterwards the cry, "Another waterspout," was heard. This specimen was very different from the first. The funnel was shorter, thicker, darker, straighter, and it connected a small dark cloud on the sea with a big, inky, low-lying cloud in the sky. Instead of being comparatively placid like the first, it was a seething spectacle of wild and furious movements, circular, downward, and especially upward. It seemed as if enormous quantities of water were hurled skywards at a furious rate as though to meet some desperate need of the upper world. And, when that need was met, it fell to pieces—it collapsed.

BRITISH-MADE MAGNETOS.

To Colonial readers the present position of the output of British-made magnetos and the future prospects of this growing industry are matters of no small importance. Before the war nine-tenths of the magnetos used in England came from Stuttgart, and consequently, owing to the serious position which arose when this source of supply was closed to the home trade the British manufacturers of these specialities found their plant seriously taxed and hopelessly inadequate to cope with the demands made upon them. Prior to the war the British motor industry did not encourage, as it should have done, the home-produced article, and instead of fostering the British article, thus making the industry a self-supporting one for any emergency might possibly arise, preferred to deal with the outsider, who was thus enabled to build up an immense plant, reduce manufacturing costs, and thus cut the prices to such an extent that, no matter how efficient and well-made an article the home factories produced, they could never seriously compete with their rivals on the score of price. Under these conditions production in quantities was completely out of the question. However, the British manufacturers of these specialities are now making firm headway.

Both the Barristers' Association and Vakils' Association at Madras at meetings yesterday recorded resolutions expressing deep regret at the death of Sir Arthur Collins, and that the memory of Sir Arthur Collins was not honoured by the gathering of all the Judges on the bench and that no adjournment of the Court was ordered as in the case of many retired Puine Judges.

AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES
Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market.
No clearance sale, notwithstanding the Prices are astonishingly and comparatively low.
Just received a fresh consignment of latest fashions in Japanese curios and fancy goods for Presents.
Your visit only once is cordially invited and you will patronise us.
Please read on board—
CHINA-JAPAN STORES
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PLAGUE IN CEYLON.

RANGE OF ITS ACTIVITY.

Sir Allan Perry in his Administration Report on the health and sanitary conditions of Ceylon for the year ended December 1914, states succinctly the history of plague in Ceylon, its spread and the effectual control of the dire epidemic. The following is extracted from the report: On January 25, 1914 a Coast Moor aged 16, was found dead in 65, Sea Street, Colombo, and bacteriological examination confirmed the death as due to septicaemic plague. It proved difficult to trace the source of infection, but by a process of elimination of other possible sources it was presumed to have been India. From this focus the disease spread over many parts of Colombo and at the end of the period 437 definite cases with 401 deaths occurred. In Sea Street alone 23 cases occurred in Kochchikade 42, Maradana (2nd Division) 43, and it extended to such remote parts of the town as Grandpass, Pettah, Slave Island, St. Sebastian, Maligakande (outside Municipal limits, 11 cases). Of the total number of cases, 26 occurred outside Colombo, 6 of which occurred in Peliyagoda. Cases occurring in Kandy Maskeliya, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Kurawanella, Avissawella, and Kuunegala were all Colombo residents and of th eothers most were found dead, and were probably connected with the Colombo outbreak. The disease, in the first instance was of the septicaemic type and was therefore only definitely capable of detection by bacteriological examination, and a fatal result occurred so quickly that in such cases the diagnosis could only be made with certainty on "post mortem" examination as the patients died before clinical symptoms could manifest themselves. Later the disease assumed a milder type, and both bubonic and pneumonic cases became more common than septicaemic, and it was among the milder cases that recoverits took place. The occurrence of the disease caused something of a panic among the Chetty and cooly classes, and considerable numbers migrated to India in the belief that a universal preventive inoculation would be instituted. The spread of the disease was very largely due to the difficulty attending the detection of cases, which were moved about from house to house with the object of escaping the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors of the Municipality.

Even by motor car, and when detected heavy fines were imposed on those abetting such removal. In connection with the outbreak an anti-rat campaign was organized and carried out by Dr. Milne, Junior Sanitary Officer of the Department, who was lent to the Municipality of Colombo for the purpose. A large number of the rats were examined bacteriologically, and as the campaign progressed, the percentage, of rat infection, which was at no time large decceptibly diminished; but sporadic cases of the disease were still occurring. It is to be noted that the disease was confined to the poorer classes, who inhabit overcrowded and congested areas.

CHOICE FOR THE BALKANS.

DECISION OF THE ALLIES.

Up to the present Rumania has taken no step in reference to the recent *démarches* of the Entente Powers in Sofia, Nish, and Athens, says "The Times" correspondent at Bukarest, writing on Aug. 18. The Press maintains a reserve reflecting the expectant attitude of the Government.

It is quite understood, however, that the programme of the Allies is a *chose décidée* and that action will be taken with a view to carrying it out, should difficulties present themselves. Unless the proposed arrangement be accepted and acted upon by the States concerned, the danger of another Balkan war will become imminent, and hope exists here that such an eventuality may be averted.

It may, therefore, be anticipated that the influence of Rumania will be exerted in order to induce the neighbouring States to acquiesce in the proposals now made to them.

For the moment, the principal interest in the situation is centred in Nish. An article appearing yesterday in the Ministerial "Samouprava" seems to indicate the readiness of the Serbian Government to comply with the desires of the Powers, "whose benevolent intentions towards the Balkan States are emphasized. None of us shall take alarm at their recent *demarche*." These words convey an obvious hint to Greece.

CHANGE IN SERVIAN ATTITUDE.

At the meeting of the Skupshtina this morning M. Pashitch was absent, having gone to military headquarters at Kraguievatz in order to confer with the Crown Prince and the chief military officers. The military coteries which have hitherto maintained an uncompromising attitude have now, according to a telegram in the "Adverul" changed their views, and are disposed to agree to the suggestions of the Powers. The whole situation will probably be considered at a secret sitting of the Skupshtina. Inasmuch as the future existence of Serbia depends upon the success of the Allies, it is obviously in the interest and the duty of Serbia to confirm their decisions in regard to the measures which they consider necessary for the attainment of victory. The responsibility she would incur in adopting a policy tending to prolong the resistance of Constantinople has already been impressed on her by the representatives of the Entente at Nish.

In view of the conciliatory tendencies prevailing in Serbia it seems inconceivable that Greek resistance to the wishes of the Allies will be prolonged. Such a course of policy would result in the complete isolation of Greece, which could not expect any material assistance from Germany and Austria, and by pursuing a refractory policy would risk the loss of prospective compensations in Asia Minor.

POONA RACES.

CHERRYWOOD'S LUCKY WIN

GEN. OBAIDULLA KHAN TO THE FORE AGAIN.

WINS TURF CLUB CUP.

A portion of the "Win" Totalizator Machine has been reserved for the issue and payment of tickets to Members of the Western India Turf Club and ladies with badges. A "Pay Out" window in front of the "Place" Machine has also been reserved for Members of the Club.

So runs the text of an undesirable innovation which the Stewards of the Turf Club have been pleased to introduce at the tail-end of the Poona racing season, just at a time when the question was being seriously considered of approaching the executive with regard to making arrangements for reducing the crowding and congestion at the Tote windows in the interests of the public, if it were possible to do so, commencing with the next Bombay season. This overcrowding, with the attendant discomforts, has been submitted to by the public with philosophic resignation, because it has been generally appreciated, that in its own interest, owing to the loss in revenue the club sustains by the unseemly scrambling and fighting that takes place, measures would be adopted to mitigate the evil as soon as circumstances would permit of it. One will therefore readily conceive with what indignation and resentment this uncalled for procedure was received last Saturday by the public, when it was realised that for the personal convenience of a mere handful of people whose subscriptions towards the upkeep of the Club amount to nothing, the public, who mainly contribute all the funds, are to be subjected to still greater discomforts by having their privileges encroached upon. I am not exaggerating the matter in the least when I say public feeling was so strong that had the barriers been of a less substantial nature, they would have been torn down and thrown on to the track. Apart from the question of tact and good taste in making an invidious distinction of this kind I am of opinion the Stewards acted *ultra vires* in curtailing the privileges of non-elective season's members of the Club, who have paid their subscriptions in advance. If modifications of this kind are going to be made, they should be clearly notified at the commencement of a season. In an institution of this kind which is run under a Government license, Tom, Dick or Harry when they pay their admission fee or purchase books of tickets at a discount in advance become *de facto* members for the term of their subscriptions. Members who are elected permanently and who pay a small nominal fee for the privilege of wearing a badge, are of course entitled to certain minor rights which are known to the temporary elect who attend the race meetings and cheerfully recognised. And if the existing body of Stewards are unable to grasp a simple fact of this kind, they should resign in favour of some others better versed in racing lore, and who may at the same time devote more time and attention to the advancement of public interest and less to private swank. To intensify the enormity of last Saturday's barrier absurdity, the railed-off reserve was hardly used, a military sentry in the shape of a European corporal standing on guard over a vacant spot looking very sorry for himself and probably resenting the indignity of having to do duty as *ramoosie* at a Tote window.

The Deccan Plate diversion that opened the proceedings owing to the absence of Parkhill, was reduced to a knotty problem, with the possibility of an airman dropping from the clouds again to afford the solution. Saxonite was probably again started with a "native" up, whatever that may mean, to settle a little side-bet as to whether the equestrian "oyster" would succeed in punching the Patiala candidate over the hurdles within the space of ten minutes. Saxonite succeeded, in accomplishing the allotted task with only a small margin to spare, and the "Oyster" came in for quite an ovation after his determined and exciting display. The flighty Airman went a purler at the last jump, but as he was still a few minutes ahead of Saxonite, who was wrestling with a hurdle in the back-blocks, first-aid was applied to Scott who quickly recovered, and his mount having been captured *en route* to his stall, he was remounted at the distance and amidst great excitement landed the Rs. 300 third money for Messrs. A. Nanjee and Beg Mahomed. Meanwhile Bachelor's Knot had got home first and the whole affair was voted quite a hoity-toity entertainment when Solution lumbered home six lengths in the rear.

The honour of winning the September Plate was far too weighty a business to be borne individually and was divided by Mr. "G. K.'s" Madrina and Mr. "Kelso's" Miss Rollestone. It was a pretty race and Miss Rollestone must be considered lucky in having cut-up the spoils of first and second money with Madrina, as the latter was travelling very fast at the finish and it must have been an anxious moment for the judge, Arkangelo and Impecunious having a great tussle for third place a length behind the dead-heaters. Tartania could have won this race easily, had the stock-whip expedient been resorted to, and it is a pity something cannot be done to get the restive brigade into line with the rest. That awful "if" is really an exasperating factor when a race comes up for discussion. Mr. Charlie Gove is said to be devising a patent slip-gate which, if the invention materialises will end all the trouble. The gate will consist of a line of hutches, each modelled on the principle of a combined Brobdignagian cat-trap and Austrialian horse-crush. The horses are slipped in—ting goes a warning bell—up she goes—and each animal gets a rousing parting welt in the rear from a sprung bamboo, just to set him agoing—result, a perfect start. I wish Mr. Gove the best of luck and hope he will hurry up with the invention.

Bence has once more to be congratulated in putting yet another important Western India racing trophy to the credit of his sporting patron General Obaidulla Khan. I have already expressed myself pretty freely on Bence's many virtues as a capable trainer and Bowley's admirable performances as a brilliant jockey and can add nothing further on this occasion to the reputation they have both acquired. Carrying 12 lbs more Singer repeated his triumph of last year and has won the Turf Club Cup twice in succession, and has in a measure atoned for Purity's shortcomings by annexing the Governor's Cup as well. Singer's performances stamp him as a pony of rare excellence whose merits have been disclosed through Bence's intelligent painstaking training methods, but these sensational performances forcibly reveal that there is not really a first-class horse in the country as compared with Abdul Malik and old Precious when at their best. I had hopes of Nakib, Dhaman and Purity, but this last Turf Club Cup has undoubtedly set the seal of mediocrity upon them—they are good but not brilliant. Arab horses like wine, mellow with age, and what this trio may yet develop into it is impossible to say! but when an old derelict like Tajilmulook can hobble into third place in 2 min. 49 3/5secs, 3½ lengths behind the winner with anything at all on his back in the shape of avoirdupois, their possibilities of advancement are still great as all three have very capable past credentials. I had great hopes of Nakib, but if his display last Saturday is the best he can do, the Arab Champion Plate will not be the cake-walk for him as generally supposed hitherto. At level weights there will be nothing in it between him and Singer, and as Dhaman's fourth indicates he can still gallop a bit, and he has come on considerably since his run in the Governor's Cup, we may yet see a race for the championship.

I must confess to being considerably surprised when Cherrywood won the Western India Stakes, and Topine Mr. Kelso himself must have got an agreeable shock when he saw his horse run over Santa Barbara in the last few strides. In the first place he had no business to win at all if Kaikhusru had not gone to sleep on Santa Barbara, and was caught napping a few strides from home. The easy confident way Kaikhusru was lopping along in front at the distance conveyed the impression he had at least a stone in hand, when as a matter of fact he had little more than the bare margin to get home nicely had he exerted himself by keeping the mare going. Lynch smartly availed himself of this overweening confidence by setting Cherrywood going for all he was worth and snatched the Rs. 10,000 spoils by a bare half length. In the second place Mr. Kelso was again lucky in the handicapper being obviously impressed that Cherrywood was clean off form in the light of his disappointing displays in the last three outings, otherwise it is impossible to think a careful, discriminating weight-fixer like our handicapper would have dropped his impost so liberally. Bachelor's Wedding in running third put up a game fight with his big weight 9st. 12lbs., and I thought he was good enough and looked fit enough to win. It was a nice race and the dividend Rs. 190 afforded a good profit to the supporters of Cherrywood.

There were two other events, the Arab Flying Plate and the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate, which were appropriated by Black Hussar and Thank You respectively. Lord and Lady Willingdon were present throughout the proceedings, and the attendance was quite up to the previous days. The weather has turned much warmer and it would appear the early October sultry spell is going to set in earlier than usual this year.

The following are the results:—

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.
Mr. J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 9-12, Mr.Cannon 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 11-6, Hyot 2
Also Ran:—Airman 10-2 Scott: Saxonite 9-0 Native.

The Race:—Airman led from Solution and Bachelor's Knot, Saxonite shirking every jump, bringing up the rear. At the mile Saxonite refused. At the six furlongs Bachelor's Knot was running second and gradually closing up on Airman led into the straight. Airman came down at the last jump and Bachelor's Knot won easily. Solution a bad second.

Time:—3 min. 48 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 50/8. Places 14/8—12/8.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass's SOLAR STAR, 8-10, Barrett 1
Mr. J. K. Irani's MINERVA, 8-0, Bowley 2
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-2, Kaikhusroo 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER, 7-3, Jaheth 4
Also Ran:—Pasha 9-0 Firth: Burg 8-9 Mujeed: Fado cd 8-0 Zamil: Ata Allab 7-10 Lynch: British King 7-9 Melsom: Abdul Aziz 7-3 Harrison.

The Race:—Abdul Aziz led out, but was soon passed by British King; then came Pasha and Fado. At the bend Solar Star and Khedavi Miseer came into prominence. Down the straight Khedavi Miseer unaccountably collapsed, and Minera, and Tenebreuse raced with Solar Star, the latter winning a good race by 1 length—head-neck.

Time:—1min. 54 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 15/8—48—48.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 9-4, A. Templeman 1*
Mr. G. K's MADRINA, 9-3, Trenoweth ... 1*
Mr. Goculdass's ARKANGELO, 7-12, Barrett 3
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 7-12, Buckley 4
*Dead-heat.

Also Ran:—Tartania 7-12 F. Templeman: Drill Mistress 8-9 Raikhusroo: Gipsey's Advice 8-4 Hoyt: Smirk 7-13 Lynch: Forfeit 7-12 Bowley: Lady Douglas 6-8 Harrison.

The Race:—Miss Rollestone led with Impecunious and Arkangelo. In the straight Madrina put in a good run and nearing the stand put in a determined challenge and made a dead-heat with Miss Rollestone—1—neck.

Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 102/8 or 33. Places Rs. 42—72—44/8.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 9-1, Bowley 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-8. 2
Mr. Goculdass's TAJILMULOOK, 7-8, Hoyt 3
Mr. K. R. S's DHAMAN, 9-1, F. Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Nakib 9-13 Firth: Beyrut 8-8 Hardy: Purity 8-6 Trenoweth: Mexico 8-3 Barrett: Kayid 7-12 Kaikhusroo: Night Hawk 7-12 Abbas: Long boat 7-7 Buckley: Dardanelles cd 7-5 Pullin: Gowahajmer 7-7 Mujeed: Black Malik cd 7-8 Bullock: Cicero 6-8 J. Southall: Excelsior cd 6-8 Japheth: Malayeb cd 6-7 Harrison.

The Race:—They were sent off to a good start. When the field had settled down Night Hawk showed up in advance with Tajilmulook and Purity close up. At the nine furlongs Purity was in front followed by Night Hawk, Tajilmulook, Cicero, in the order named, Black Malik being last. Nearing the home turn Dhaman and Nakib improved, and turning into the straight Singer and Sir Knight were seen running prominently. From the distance a good race ensued between the last named, Singer winning by 1—1½—3/4.

Time:—2 mins. 49 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 38/8—27/8—93.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses.
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD cd 6-13, Lynch 1
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's SANTA BARBARA 7-3, Kaikhusroo 2
Mr. R. R. S's BACHELOR'S WEDDING, 9-12, F. Templeman 3
Mr. Goculdass's CIDER, 9-2, Barrett 4
Also Ran:—St. Andrews 9-5 Firth: Matchlock 8-10 Bowley: Le Soleil 8-10 Quinn: Orloff 8-10 A. Templeman: Jacamar 8-7 Trenoweth: Punt 8-3 Buckley: Soultline 7-6 Hoyt: Sugar Loaf 7-3 Melsom: Ute cd 6-7 Harrison.

The Race:—St. Andrews led with Le Soleil next. At the five furlongs Le Soleil went to the front, followed by Soultline and Santa Barbara. Nearing the three furlongs Santa Barbara moved up and led into the straight followed by Bachelor's Wedding and Cider. At the distance Santa Barbara appeared to have the race won. Cherrywood, however, dropped from the clouds and putting in a strong run, won by 1/2—1—head.

Time:—2 min. 8 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 190. Places 30—15/8—18.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 7-7, Buckley 1
Mr. Heath's AJAX cd 8-4, A. Templeman ... 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's SOCRATES, 7-4, Mujeed 3
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 9-5, F. Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-12 Hill: Young Salanic 8-7 Trenoweth: Bhatty Chief 8-6 Bowley: Newmarket 7-7 Kaikhusroo.

The Race:—Ajax led off followed by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Socrates. At the bend Nizam-ul-Mulk closed up on Ajax, the effort proved too much for him, and he was done with racing down the straight. Nearing home Ajax was challenged by Black Hussar who won by a neck after a great race.

THE CURSETJEE DUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.
Mr. R. R. S's THANK YOU, 9-1, Templeman 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON, 7-9, Lynch 2
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB, 8-12, A. Templeman 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS, 7-13, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Baloz 9-9 Barrett: Malster 8-12 Zamil 8-12: Soomsam 8-9 Bowley: Winchester 7-9 Hoyt: Sweden 6-12 Harrison: Investment cd 6-9 Japheth.

The Race:—Ace of Hearts showed up followed by Wellington, Soomsam, and Winchester. Thank You came through just when he liked and won in a hack canter.

Time:—1 min. 52 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 20—38/8—23.

"SPORT AND FRATERNITY."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The second half of the leading article of this morning's issue of your paper, titled "Sport and Fraternity," is a partial and insufficient reply to the correspondence appearing under the same heading. The correspondent seems to be one of those who always find fault with the behaviour of their co-religionists either in public or in private. The proverb "the jaundiced see everything about them yellow" is quite applicable to such people. The allegations made against the sporting spirit of the Parsis, are grossly exaggerated and have no foundation save in his imagination.

Did not the Hindu spectators give vent to "their obvious joy" when Dr. Kanga was clean bowled, when Warden and Capt. Goldie, were declared l.b.w., when Major Greig was beautifully caught in the slips? Did they not jeer at the fieldsmen when the latter were responsible for a couple of extra runs, chiefly due to overthrows or to bad fielding? Will your correspondent contradict my statement that the Parsis joined with the other spectators in cheering Messrs. Vithal, Ganpat and Deodhar on their fine batting display? Can he assert that the non-Parsi spectators behaved as he would liike his own co-religionists to behave? On the whole, the behaviour of the crowds was neither disgraceful nor reprehensible.

A complaint was made a few years back, by the sporting correspondent of your local contemporary that the Parsis did not appreciate like true sportsmen, the fine display of their European opponents. The only reply to that baseless imputation, would be the ringing cheers and all-round ovation to Major Greig (then Capt.) on his scoring a century against the Parsis after so many years. As far as my recollection goes, his century was the last one that he scored before the triangular matches. I may only add that the sporting spirit of the Parsis is well-known and traditional.

Your correspondent's rebuke to his fellow-Parsis is totally uncalled for. I trust the majority of Parsis will strongly resent it I do not mean to jusify unsportsman. like conduct on the part of a small section of the Parsi crowd. But I feel it my bounden duty to prevent the hitherto fair name of the Parsi sporting public from being statement. I challenge the statement that autogonistic feellngs prevail amongst a large element of the Parsis—Yours, etc.,

A MAN ON THE SPOT.

Sept. 17.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 19

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT POONA

HORSES LEFT IN.

PRIOR TO PUBLICATION OF WEIGH

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 22nd September, 1915.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b e g Le Soliel, aged.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b aus h Jacamar, aged.
Mr. D. B. Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus h Cider, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Matchmaker, aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br e g Punt, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.

SECOND ENTRIES.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 5 years.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1½ Mile.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b aus g Mil, aged.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b e m Hamara, aged.
Mr. D. B. Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf, 6 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Begmahomed's b e g Airman, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch am m Santa Barbara, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 5 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch am h Pie Crust, 4 years.
Mr. G. K.'s bl aus g Keerit, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, 5 years.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's b e m Drill Mistress, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b aus m Shell, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Double Chin, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Manilla, 5 years.
Mr. Black's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed, aged.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b cb m Housemaid, 6 years.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's bl cb g Dick Turpin, 14-2, 5 years.
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch cb h Cowslip, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b cb m Kitty Kent, 4 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 4 years.
Colonel A. Jones' br cb h R. G., 4 years.
Mr. Chandos Pole's bl cb m S. B., 3 years.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ch cb h Aubrey, 5 years.
Mr. A. Sattar's b cb h Ismalia, 5 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Tango III, 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Coeur de Lion, 5 years.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-6.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdulla Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Abdul, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Velland, 13-3.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Messrs. Syed Ahmed and A. R. Dakeel's ch a aged.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hong-Kong, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
Mr. Rahmatulla Saif's g a h Grey Mist, 14-0.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Active, 14-0.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. G. P. Stavrides' g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

SECOND MEETING—FOURTH DAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

With the second meeting, fourth day, the Calcutta monsoon races came to an end. The sport was excellent and attendance quite up to par. Two races were won by rank outsiders. The totes paid large dividends and H. E. Lord Carmichael was present:—

THE AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Dowson's LARKSPUR, 12.0, Williamson 1
Mr. Butler's LORD WORCESTER, 10-1, Barker 2
Also Ran:—Mr. Bate's Flashlight 10-8, Footlight 10-7, and Merlo 10-6 (fell).

Betting:—6 to 4 Merlo, twos Flashlight, fives Larkspur, longer prices rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 55 for win, Rs. 80, 37, 19, for places.

Won by 7 lengths 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 42½ secs.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Roland's SALTIKOFF, 7-9, Vick 1
I. E. 7-11, Crowden 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-2, Mr. Roddick ... 3
Also Ran:—Pretty Boy 7-0, Home Brew 10-7, Autocles 9-7, King Avondale 8-12, Tobique 8-6, Lady Doris 7-8, Pilot 7-0, Mighty Atom 7-1.

Betting: Evens Sea Lad, fours Tobique, sixes I. E. and Mighty Atom, longer prices others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 239 for win, Rs. 45, 25 and 18 places.

Won by 2½ lengths and ½ length second and third.

Time:—1 min. 29⅘ secs.

THE RAWDON HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Nicoll's RUST, 8-11, Billett 1
Mr. Curtis Hayward's DOLLY SCHOMBERG, 9-4, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN, 8-8, Evers ... 3
Also Ran:—Post entry 7-1, Lady Bunny 9-1, Marie Tempest 8-8, Evens, Money Down, twos Rust, sixes Dolly Schomberg, longer prices others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 11, 11 and 11 places.

Won by 1½ lengths ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

THE SELLING RACES FOR HORSES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Lindsay's CHOBHAM, 9-12, Fitzgibbons 1
Mr. Ever's CAIMANS, 9-5, Treasure 1*
*Deadheat.
Mr. Yaddo's VIC'S PRIDE, 9-5, Billett ... 3
Also Ran:—Tom Chaucer 9-4, John Wesley 7-11, Decamp 7-10, Halscot 7-9, Cake Walk 7-5.

Betting:—7 to 4 Caimans, twos Tom Chaucer, sixes Chobham and Vics Pride, longer prices others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 27 and 18 for win Rs. 26, 18 and 22 for places.

Dead Heat for first place, Vics Pride ¾ lengths off.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

THE PONY CONSOLATION FLAT RACE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 9-7, Williamson 1
Mr. Dovetail's TARFOOT, 9-6, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Edward's IN TRUMPS, 9-11, Vincent ... 3
Also Ran:—Masri King 9-7, May Kenley 9-12, Florence Nightingale 8-5, Footsteps 8-3.

Betting:—Even Simons Light, twos May Kenley, sixes In Trumps, longer prices others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, 44 and 15 places.

Won by 3½ lengths ½ length second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4½ secs.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE FOR HORSES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Tagan's SPEEDY BOY, 7-8, Vick ... 1
Mr. Fulton's LADY MADGE, 7-1, Vincent 2
Mr. Ever's HOSPODER, 10-7, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Spook 7-12, Turbulent 9-9, Mahoney Boy 9-4, Dancing Mistress, 9-1, Little Star 8-13, I. E. 8-10, Reinstated Now 8-8, Audlia 7-5.

Betting:—5 to 2 Hospoder and Reinstated now, sixes Little Star, longer prices others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 238 for win, Rs. 73, 99 and 20 places.

Won by 1½ length short head second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3½ secs.

THE SECOND LIGHT HORSE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dowson's LINGO, 12-0, Mr. Brownell 1
Mr. Michie's BINOX, 12-0, Mr. Gilford ... 2
Mr. Sayer's LADY BEATRICE, 12-0, Mr. Sayers 3
Also Ran:—Youbar 11-7, Waterbury 12-0, Amethyst 12-0, Tylder 12-0, Old Chap 11-7 Toro 11-7, Savermake 11-7.

Betting:—Evens Lingo, 5 to 2 Amethyst, sixes Lady Beatrice, less or more others.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 13, 20, and 19 places.

Won by 3 furlongs 2½ lengths second and third.

Time:—1 min. 36½ secs.

CARNIVAL IN AID OF WAR FUND.

TO BE HELD IN MADRAS IN CHRISTMAS WEEK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Madras carnival, consisting of the annual sports and exhibition to be held in the grounds of the South Indian Athletic Association in the last week of December, will this year be run by War Fund Committee, which will bear the incidental expenses, the whole proceeds going to the War Fund. An influential Committee has been formed and Captain Davidson retired Military Officer, and Rao Bahadur Vijayaragavachari will be the Secretaries. Mr. Malony, I.C.S., and Captain Money, Military Secretary will be in charge of the sports. The industrial exhibition will be held on a grand scale, Agriculture being in charge of Mr. Chadwick, Industries Mr. Tressler, and Art Dr. Henderson and Mr. Hadaway. The exhibition of model cottages will be under the supervision of Mr. Thomas consulting architect. Mofussil places are expected to send in large varieties of exhibits. Lord Pentland is taking a very active interest in the carnival.

A fire occurred last evening at the Karachi City Railway station. The fire originated in the lamproom and spread rapidly towards the central booking office and the District Traffic Superintendent's office. Considerable damage has been done which it is reported, is not convered by insurance. The fire was promptly extinguished.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. v. G. I. P. RY

AN EXCITING DRAW.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway C. C., which was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade, provided some very interesting sport and resulted in a very exciting draw. The Gymkhana, going in first, made 158 for 9 wickets when they declared and sent their opponents in at 5-15 p.m. The Railwaymen were thus set the task of making the required number of runs in about 75 minutes and they very nearly accomplished it by knocking up 156 just before time was called. They wanted only two runs to equalise the Gymkhana total and Elavia in trying to slog but was finely held by Hampton, and the match resulted in a draw.

H. Cheetham, the Presidency veteran, made the top score for his side, making most of his runs by his characteristic pulls to leg. Sir Frederick Sprott and K. H. McCormack contributed 24 each, both once again showing their consistently fine form of the season. Simms, the Gymkhana skipper, hit up his 22 in about five minutes' time, scoring no less than seventeen runs in one of Elavia's overs, and his innings included two 6's, one 5 and one 4.

Vithal, the famous Hindu batsman, made the highest individual score of the day by contributing 57 to the Railwaymen's total. He played sterling cricket, making most of his runs by clean, hard driving and sending the ball no less than eight times to the boundary. His brother, Shivram, also played well for his 27, and Nagporewala, in forcing the pace with a view to enable his side to get a decision before time was up, gave a most exhilarating display of batting, hitting all-round the wicket with great freedom. The scores were:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. Cheetham b Bostani	27
Sir F. L. Sprott lbw. b Stanley	24
D. G. Hurlbutt c Nagporewala b Stanley	0
H. W. Kilby lbw b Bostani	7
K. H. McCormack c and b Elavia	24
P. R. Cadell c Driver b Clark	10
H. V. Hampton c Bostani b Sivram	13
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c and b Shivram	22
C. D. Baker b Elavia	0
C. M. Rennick, not out	15
J. E. Jackson, not out	11
Extras	5
Total (for 9 wickets)	158

Innings declared closed.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, C. C.

A. L. Smith c McCormack b Kelby	14
P. Vithal c Jackson b Simms	57
G. A. Stanley b Simms	11
P. Shivram c Kilby b Simms	27
J. D. Driver c Baker b Kilby	7
S. B. Nagporewala not out	23
F. J. Clark (Capt.) c Kilby b Simms	8
W. B. George b Simms	0
J. Elavia c Hampton b Kilby	4
A. Bostani, D. F. Kathoke. Did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 8 wickets)	156

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shivram	21	59	5	2
Elavia	11	52	0	2
Stanley	5	11	2	2
Bostani	8	14	3	2
Clark	7	15	3	1

Bowled one wide-ball.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	14	59	2	5
Kilby	7	45	0	3
Cheetham	3	15	0	0
Rennick	2	20	0	0
McCormack	1	12	0	0

PROPOSED CRICKET CARNIVAL.

PRESIDENCY V. INDIANS,

Cricket circles in Bombay are keenly discussing a suggestion that has lately been put forward by some enthusiasts to have a first-class cricket fixture in Bombay between the Presidency and an Indian team selected from among the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan players that participated in the Quadrangular tournament at Poona. On account of the arrangement, which transferred the venue of the tournament to Poona, Bombay has had no big international match this season; it has therefore been suggested to have a match here in the course of two weeks or so, so that the public of Bombay may have an opportunity of witnessing first-class cricket this season. The Presidency are the strongest combination that has taken the field for several years past, has defeated the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and as the Parsis were knocked out in the first round of the tournament, it is believed that only a team selected from among the best of all the Indian players will have any chance of putting up a good fight against the Presidency.

It is further suggested that the admissions to the different tents and stands should be by tickets and the proceeds should go to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

The proposal is still in an embryonic stage and nothing definite has been arranged as yet. But the suggestion is considered to be quite practicable and there appear to be no insuperable difficulties in the way of its realisation. Almost all the Indian players, who participated in the Quadrangular tournament, are in Bombay, and they could easily get three-days' leave to play in the match, and also the Presidency players should experience no great difficulty in coming down to Bombay. If the suggestion is taken up at all, the decision will have to be arrived at soon, and the match fixed for the first-week of October at the latest, so that their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon might be able to come down prior to making a move from Poona.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Italian steamer Roma will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

Public magic lantern lecture by Prof. Jal P. Mullan in English on "The Life of Our Indian White Ants" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

P. and O. Co's. S. S. Nellore with English Mails, due at daybreak.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MUKUND.—Sept. 17th at Turner Road, Bandra, Anandrao Raghunath Mukund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, B. V. A. Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Sept. 18.

852 Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 20th inst.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sgt. White A. S.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sgt. Binks H.T.

853 Parades.—Tuesday 21st inst.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill.

855 Warrants.—Railway Warrants Nos. 101 and 102 were issued to C. S. M. I. C. D. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company, and to return on completion of same.

856 Duties.—No. 151 Corporal Engleken H.T.E.E. Company reverts to Regimental duty from 18-9-15.

2nd Lieut., B.V.A.

Offg: Adjutant, Bombay. Vol. Artillery

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 30.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay on Friday, the cases occurring in Mandvi. The total mortality from all causes was 83, as compared with 94 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 85 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,124, out of which 9 were found to be plague-stricken.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Gopal Tatia, who was burnt while he was playing with a torch on the 16th instant, at Tardeo. The deceased was extensively burnt all over the body and died in the Hospital on the 17th instant.

A verdict of death due to accidental burns was returned by the jury.

BANDRA MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

This ancient annual Portuguese Festival, reminiscent of the days of the departed Portuguese grandeur in the East, terminated yesterday with an imposing celebration of its octave at the Bandra Mount Mary Church.

The grand fair also which continues for nine days came to a close last night. The weather being particularly bright and clear, the concourse of people was very great and the eating-houses, and refreshment-rooms did a roaring business. The service of motor cars, which was this year available, and much in demand, provided visitors with a pleasant journey up and down.

A LECTURE ON INDIAN WHITE ANTS.

Prof. Jal P. Mullan will deliver a magic lantern lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort,) this evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Subject.—"The Life of Our Indian White Ants." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at noon on Friday the 17th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Medina with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 3 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. (4); 6TH DEVONS (0.)

The match between the Y. M. C. A. and the 6th Devons, which was played on the Cooperage which was in excellent condition, and watched by a fair crowd, unfortunately did not prove a very interesting one, the finer points of football being absent and the Y. M. C. A. having matters all their own way. The first half was pretty one sided and the Y. M. C. A. were leading by two goals at the interval. The second half was much the same as the first moiety, the Y. M. C. A. forwards making frequent rushes which did not prove quite welcome to the opposing defence. In fairness to the Devons it must be stated that the combination they placed in the field on Saturday was quite a new one. They have unfortunately scarcely been able to play the same team twice. This is undoubtedly a great handicap. The Y. M. C. A. were practically at full strength, the only absentee being Bourne, their centre-half. Hildreth who filled the vacant place was more successful in that position than he was at centre-forward. Peel and James did what little they were called upon to do, well. Gardiner and Philmore were consistent at half. The two best men in the attacking line were Morris and Harwood, while Lynn at inside left played a very useful game. Splendid centres by Morris frequently went abegging. Out of the four goals scored Lynn was responsible for two and Morris and Strelley one each. For the Devons Horne had numerous chances of distinguishing himself in goal, but failed to rise to the occasion. The brunt of the Y. M. C. A. attack was borne by Dordge and he tackled and kicked well, Hobbs, the Devons well-known "rugger" full-back, was rather poor. Stinchcombe at half put in some useful work. The whole forward line were very poor. Folland and Friend were perhaps a shade better than their colleages and made a couple of unsuccessful bids for goal. The game ended:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 4 goals.
6th Devons ..... nil

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Bridgewater; backs, W. James and Peel; halves, Philmore, Hildreth and Gardiner; forwards, Morris, Lynn, Murray, Strelley and Harwood.

6th Devons:—Goal, Horne; backs, Hobbs and Doidge; halves, Rockey, Lock and Stinchcombe; forwards, Saxon, Tanner, Folland, Popham and Friend.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Goals Pts
R. G. A.	13	11	0	2	45	3	24
Medicals	14	8	3	3	23	8	19
Bombay Gymkhana	12	7	1	4	38	10	18
Y. M. C. A.	13	8	3	2	17	13	18
6th Devons	14	4	7	3	15	27	11
Bengal United	12	4	6	2	11	24	10
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	12	1	10	1	4	27	3
Lusitanians	12	0	11	1	2	43	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for next Wednesday's Mud Sports.

*KAISER'S HEAD.—Cutting the lemon, and taking ring. Competitors will be required to cut off the Kaiser's head with a forward stroke on the right and then cut in half a lemon with a back handed cut on the right, a jump will next be taken and finally a ring.

LADIES' POLO BALL STAKES.—Ladies will each nominate a partner and ride from a mark to a basket which will contain four Polo balls; these balls must be carried one by one to a fence and thrown by a lady to her partner who will be standing behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner must catch the ball before it touches the ground and place it in a second basket, if a ball is not caught the partner must take it to his lady who will throw it to him again. After the 4th

*LED HORSE JUMPING.—Two hurdwill ride the prescribed course.

*LED HORSE JUMPING.—Two Hurdlers and in and out.

LIVING AUNT SALLY.—Ladies' nomination. Gentlemen will be required to ride a given course, take up position which will be alloted and put on hats, their partners will be provided with Tennis balls and will endeavour to knock off the hats. First home whose hat has been correctly knocked off to win.

*SCURRY HORSES AND PONIES.

*WRESTLING ON HORSE BACK BAREBACK.—

*Open to members of the Bombay Light Horse.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

DEATH DUE TO SUFFOCATION.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly born female child which was found near the Matunga Railway Station. The Police Surgeon certified that death was due to suffocation. The skin was abraided on the front of the neck.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to suffocation.

DARING THEFT.

Moroba B. Pradhan, residing on the ground floor of a house in Dammer Lane, reports that about 5 a.m. on Friday his wife noticed a man seated in her room near a tin trunk. She thought the man was her husband and asked him as to when he had returned from the Ganpati "Pooja." On this the man turned on her, caught her by the throat and threatened to strangle her if she raised an alarm. As soon as he relaxed his hold, she cried out and her mother and her husband ran to her assistance but by that time the thief had succeeded in making good his escape. Ornaments of the value of Rs. 846 were then found missing, and the matter was reported to the Police. Superintendent Williamson placed a Police cordon round the locality at 5-30 a.m. One of the persons concerned in the burglary was arrested at Sandhurst Bridge and property of the value of Rs. 776 recovered.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS FOR WEDNESDAY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 22nd instant Sir William Clark will present the report of the Select Committee on the Inland Steam Vessels Bill, Sir Harcourt Butler will present the report of the Select Committee on the Hindu University Bill, Sir William Clark will introduce the Indian Ports Bill, Sir Pandy Lukis will introduce the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, and the Repealing and Amending Bill and Soldier's Litigation Bill will be passed.

Mr. Shafi's resolution relating to India's representation in the Imperial Conference will come up for discussion.

Sir William Clark will introduce a Bill to provide facilities for the payment to a public authority of certain money, the payment of which is or may be prohibited owing to the present war and to provide for other matters in connection with trading with foreigners.

PRIEST V. PARISHIONER.

ACCUSED PUNISHED.

On Saturday closed the case tried by Mr. G. H. Cowan, I C.S., in which the Rev. Paul J. De Lima, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Gordi, in Salsette, charged one of his parishioners, Atin Patrice De Souza, under sections 447, 323 and 506, I. P. C., (trespass, hurt and criminal intimidation).

Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Dabholkar, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. John Albert Vallis defended the accused.

After hearing the prosecution and the defence addresses the Magistrate reviewed the evidence in the case and concluded his finding thus: "I find it proved that the accused used foul and abusive language and persisted in entering the compound of the church, and publicly and grossly insulted the Vicar. The charge of trespass must fail as he was going, and was apparently entitled to go through the church compound to his house. Also, I doubt whether he voluntarily caused hurt to the priest. But the insult having regard to the position of the Vicar, the publicity and sanctity of the place and the words used, was particularly gross and resulted in an unnecessary breach of the peace. I find an offence under section 504, I. P. C., proved. For an offence punishable under section 504, I. P. C., I sentence the accused to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment and further order him to execute a bond of Rs. 200 with one surety to keep the peace for three months."

After this Mr. Vallis asked his Worship what orders he was going to pass regarding the cross complaint of the accused against the Vicar. The answer was that the case would be dismissed. Mr. Vallis contended that the accused had been seriously assaulted by the Vicar and there was no legal justification for this. His Worship observed the accused had used very foul and abusive language.

Mr. Vallis then made an application to be furnished with a copy of the proceedings in the case for the purpose of an appeal.

AGARPARA DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' R. I.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Special Commissioners appointed to try Bipin Bihary Ganguly, the accused in what is known as the Agarpara dacoity case. The President delivered a lengthy judgment reviewing the evidence in detail. Taking all the circumstances in detail, the Court found the accused guilty of dacoity. In the opinion of the Commissioners the offence was established beyond doubt and thot it was not a case of mistaken identity as the defence contended.

The accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

BANGALORE "DAILY POST."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RE-APPEARANCE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The "Daily Post," Bangalore, whose voluntary stopping was announced the other day, is to re-appear from to-day, the needful arrangements having been made for the same. Captain Baker, late of the Indian Marine Service, has declared himself printer and publisher of the "Daily Post."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended the sports of a detachment of the Dorsetshire regiment at Jutogh on Saturday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, who is due to return from sick leave this month, has been given on extension until November.

At a special meeting held on Saturday the Poona City Municipality resolved to regretfully accept Sirdar Nowroji Padumji's resignation and elected by 22 against 5 votes, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte to the presidentship. Sirdar Shivram Mudliar was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Apte, who was so long occupying that office.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

PROF. D. K. KARVE TO PRESIDE.

At the request of the General Secretary of the National Social Conference, Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve has agreed to preside over the ensuing session of the National Social Conference to be held in Christmas next in Bombay.

Prof. Karve is well known throughout the country as a practical social worker, specially in the field of women's education. While serving in the Deccan Education Society as a professor of mathematics in the Fergusson College, he started the Widows' Home and the Mahila Vidyalaya. After serving his 20 years' term of life-membership, he started the Nishkam Karma Math (a body of whole time disinterested workers) on the model of the Servants of India Society.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN SIND.

A SINDHI PHILANTHROPIST.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

In the Freight Market, nothing is doing. The market is lifeless.

An important building enterprise is proceeding here comprising the new massive premises of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Famine conditions prevail in Sind arising from absolute failure of rain.

A Sindhi philanthropist, Seth Vishindas Nihalchand, has opened grain shops at Hyderabad, Karachi and elsewhere to supply grain rations at normal rates, giving free doles of salt and fuel.

DROUGHT IN SIND.

ACUTE FODDER SCARCITY.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

A semi-official communiqué regarding the entire absence of rainfall in Sind states that distress may be expected in the unirrigated portion of the province and adjacent lands. Already some people are coming from the Rajputana side to Karachi in search of work. The hilly country between Sind and Baluchistan and both sides of the border, is entirely dependent on rainfall. The country is largely pastoral and fodder and grazing have grown scarce, owing to the absence of rain. There is practically no cultivation. The condition of live-stock is rapidly deteriorating and the price of grass in Karachi is rising high.

Another area affected is the desert portion of Thar and Parkar District, where immense herds of cattle are reared on the grass which springs up spontaneously after the rains. This area is particularly subject to unfavourable conditions and the weekly report indicates that the situation here is not satisfactory.

SEVEN PERSONS DEPORTED FROM BENGAL.

UNDER OLD REGULATIONS OF 1812.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Seven persons including Sudhangsu Bhusan Mukerjji of Sonua Stone Lime Factory and others are reported to have been deported under the old Deportation Regulation. Their destinations have not yet been ascertained.

THE EUPHRATES.

COLOMBO, Sept. 19.

Of the passengers on board the steamer Euphrates which has run aground off Socotra, 496 are due in Colombo by the City of Nagpur, 124 by the Collegian and 51 by the Dutch mail steamer Tambora.

Excepting three passengers others are travelling on Government account.

No arrangements have yet been made for securing passages to Marseilles for passengers, the next French homeward steamer being due in Colombo on the 1st October.

BENGAL INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT.

EFFECT OF WAR NOT YET DISCERNIBLE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The statistical returns regarding the administration of the Income-tax Department in Bengal show an aggregate increase of nearly three and a half lakhs, last year's total being Rs. 66,33,781 and this year's Rs. 69,27,853. It is pointed out that increased profits made by banks, jute and coal companies in their working in the previous year (1913-14) formed as usual the basis of assessment in the present year. Part of the increase, it is stated, is also due to the employment of larger establishments by the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railway companies, as well as to more careful assessments in districts.

The effects of war on the revenue of the Income-tax Department will, therefore, not be known till the next statistical returns are issued and these will, it is almost certain, show a decrease, for though India's trade has not been affected to any great degree by the war, still the companies will not be able to show as good profits as in 1913-14 and there will consequently be a big decrease under this head.

The C. I. D. on Wednesday and Thursday searched the house of Atul Chandra Sen, B.A., head-master of a school at Bagnan in Howrah District. No arrest was made.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AT YEOTMAL.

OPENED BY SIR B. ROBERTSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 17.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar, specially came down to Yeotmal on the 8th instant, to open the Women's Hospital. He was accompanied by Lady and Miss Robertson. The Hon. Mr. Standen, Commissioner, Berar, and Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, had also come for the occasion. The opening ceremony took place on the morning of the 9th, Sir Benjamin with Lady and Miss Robertson being welcomed at the District Board Hall by the members of the Hospital Committee. There were about 250 gentlemen and 30 ladies present at the gathering.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome read by Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle, Secretary of the Committee, Sir Benjamin observed as follows:—

You have raised in the town and district close upon half a lakh of rupees for this work, thus giving practical proof of your desire to help on the great movement for medical relief of women, which is one of the crying needs of India. I saw the building while it was under construction, and I was much impressed by the excellence of the plans and by the care which had been bestowed on all details, so as to make this little Hospital as complete and up-to-date as possible. You acknowledge the great interest which has been taken in the institution by Mr. and Mrs. Standen,—the latter, I know, has had it much at heart—and by Mr. Wilson, your late, and Mr. Chapman, your present Deputy Commissioner. And you say that you are indebted to Dr. Henderson and Dr. George for the advice which they have given you in connection with the building. On your behalf I desire to thank these ladies for all they have done for you. Both of them have devoted themselves to the good work which this hospital will now carry on in Yeotmal, and I am sure it must be a satisfaction to them to see another centre opened for furthering the cause in which they so zealously labour. Not only will this Hospital afford medical relief to the women of the districts, it will, I trust, be a focus for dealing with the great problem of infantile mortality, which is so deplorable a feature in Indian life. I would specially commend to you, the members of the Committee who have to manage the affairs of the hospital, the necessity for devoting your best energies to this matter. Difficulties will have to be met aand prejudice overcome, but if you proceed steadily on the commonsense lines indicated by Major Stokes, the Sanitary Commissioner, in his last annual report, you are bound to attain satisfactory results. And the time will come when mothers will bless the good work that is being done in saving the lives of their little ones and enabling them to grow up into healthy children, bringing happiness instead of sorrow to many a home.

Sir Benjamin then went to the out-patient ward, where with the silver key presented by the Secretary he opened the lock of front door and formally declared building open amidst loud cheers. He was then shown over the whole building by Dr. Mrs. Kamlakar. The proceedings were brought to a close with the presentation to the hospital of a portrait of the Hon. Mr. Standen by Rao Bahadur Mundle, followed by the National Anthem and the distribution of flowers and *pan*.

MAHILA SAMAJ HALL OPENED.

At about 9-30 a.m. there was another function at the Mahila Samaj Mandir. The ladies of the Samaj had assembled in the Hall with about 150 lady guests. Lady Robertson came there with Sir Benjamin and other Enropean and Indian officers. A welcome address having been read, Lady Robertson in reply made a felicitous speech in which she made a graceful allusion to the work done by the ladies' Samaj and to the motor ambulance given by the District. She exhorted the ladies to learn English as they, she pleasantly remarked, had more aptitude to learn it than the English ladies have to learn their vernacular. She expressed herself highly pleased to see so many Indian ladies assembled there on that occasion and formally declared the Hall open. Then followed the National Anthem, both in Marathi and English, and the distribution of flowers and *pan*, after which the guests departed.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has declared forfeited to Government all copies of a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Wa mo alaena illa albalab" ("My duty is only to communicate news") beginning with the words "Bur mujib aqali Zindagni kardan" ("a man should be guided by this wisdom") and ending with the Arabic quotation "Ya arhamor rahemen" ("oh the most merciful of the merciful"), and all copies of all other documents containing matters of the said pamphlet, inasmuch as the pamphlet contains words which have a tendency to excite disaffection among his Majesty's Government.

KARNATAK COLLEGE FUND.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

His Highness the Chief of Vishalgad has sent Rs. 500 to the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda as his donation to the Karnatak College Fund.

The family members of Ram Chandra Majumdar, who has been either deported or interned, have received information from the Government to the effect that they would get Rs. 50 per month during the absence of Ram Chandra.

A WOMEN'S ENTENTE.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

At the present moment we have in France numberless Englishwomen at work for the war, either among the soldiers or the civilians, writes a correspondent from Paris to "The Times." They all belong to some organized society and are, therefore, but small parts of a machine; but they are also individuals, and it is as such that they become important factors in that ideal dream of a lasting entente between the two great nations, France and England. Each one of these women will have her say in the "scheme of the weal and woe," and with every uttered opinion new ones will be born, for to attempt an understanding of each other is very like climbing mountain peaks, we reach one summit only to find yet another to climb.

Appropriate to this question of the entente between French and English women came a special number of *La Renaissance* devoted entirely to the work which has been done and which is still being done by England in the present war. Among the articles dealing with the Navy, the Army, politics, and finance, all signed by the names of men well known as authorities on the subjects of which they wrote was one by Mme Daniel Lesueur on English philanthropy in France.

As the translator of Byron's works into French, as a widely read novelist, as a French-woman who, since the war began, has been in Paris all the time and has taken her share in the French philanthropic efforts to relieve distress, the opinions of Mme. Daniel-Lesueur on the relations between French and English women are interesting, the more so as she was partly educated in England and has something of our own directness of speech, although remaining essentially French.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A MYTH.

It is her belief that the women of France and England will learn to be friends the more they see of one another, and although she recognizes the wide difference between their national characters, she considers that a greater knowledge of each other's qualities will increase respect and promote sympathy. She quotes many instances among her own circle of friends where such sentiments exist, and she herself has a faith in England's loyalty to her friends which makes those Englishwomen who hear her speak of it feel that we must, indeed, be worthy of the trust. "If we can destroy that public myth that all Frenchwomen are frivolous and all Englishwomen narrow-mined, it will be a great step forward." For the destruction of the myth as it concerns Frenchwomen there is the "Croisade des Femmes Francaises," which is sending out missions far and wide to propagate French ideals. It would be of infinite value if Englishwomen could do something of the same kind to enlighten those who are ignorant on the ideals of English womanhood.

In talking about the growing importance of woman's place in the world, Mme. Daniel-Lesueur said that although Frenchwomen claimed a right to advise and control such works as dealt with the care and education of children, the protection of women workers and the care of the sick, the majority were not in favour of a political vote. As an instance of where Frenchwomen demanded a voice in public matters she quoted the Government scheme for the care and education of the "Orphelins d la Guerre." In the original scheme women had no place; but with that admirable French reasonableness shown by so many Frenchmen to Frenchwomen, their petition for the right to take an important part in this scheme is likely to be fully granted. "It is true," said Mme. Daniel-Lesueur, "Frenchmen are quite ready to allow the value of woman's influence and judgment in certain large questions," and even though we are not well protected by laws we get many opportunities to guide in such matters as concern ourselves and our children."

Whenever a Frenchwoman opens her mind on broad subjects an Englishwoman must inevitably be struck by the clearness with which she grasps her views. It may be permitted to us to differ or to agree, according to our own experiences, but the clear vision, the neat arguments, the practical grasp of things, allied to a fine patriotic spirit and a strong family affection make of the Frenchwoman a very fine picture of womanhood, and whatever our differences of opinion may be, what ever misunderstandings of each other may obstruct the path of our friendship, it is well worth while for both sides to struggle to maintain that sympathy which began before the war and which is having now so many chances to increase on both sides of the Channel.

BURGLERS ACCIDENTLY BLOWN UP.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO THEFT OF BOX OF FIREWORKS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A Barisal correspondent says that a few days ago when a gang of burglers, after committing theft, were engaged in breaking open boxes and trunks they had removed, it so happened that one of the boxes contained powder and other materials for preparing fire works. As it was a dark night, in order to see the contents of the box the burglers lighted match-sticks, one burning part of which accidentally fell into the box which contained the explosive articles. There was a loud explosion, three burglers being killed immediately, while several were seriously injured.

Mr. R. E. Holland, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office, Simla, is proceeding to Persia as Deputy to the Chief Political Officer, Colonel Sir Percy Cox. Major Chesevi French will officiate for Mr. Holland as Deputy Secretary.

The establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Madras of a branch of the said Bank at Trivandrum in Travancore is officially announced.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 20, 1915.

THE PUNJAB REBELS.

Very strong appeals are being made in the Indian press all over the country for clemency to the conspirators who have been sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. For our part we hope that these appeals will not go unheeded. It is true there is nothing to be said for these men. The plot in which they were concerned for the bringing about of a revolution in this country was a pitiful failure. It was almost pathetic in its folly, in its assumption that the mighty fabric of British rule in India could be subverted by the efforts of a handful of returned emigrants, supplied with a few revolvers and rifles, in the presence of a population which had just given the most unequivocal and magnificent demonstration of its loyalty to the Crown. But none the less, the nature of their crime was heinous. They would, had their capacity for action been equal to their will, have callously plunged the country into a maelstrom of riot and bloodshed, the objects to which they pledged themselves were of the most brutal character and no State, however well-founded and strongly based on the people's will, can afford to deal lightly with those who have been found guilty of overt attempts to destroy the Government and replace it by a rule of revolutionaries whose initial acts and schemes showed them to be at heart mere anarchists. And the Government that failed to adopt very stern measures in dealing with such people would be as false to the interests of the community at large, as to itself. But there are other considerations.

Those who have followed the progress of the recent trial at Lahore and have read the voluminous judgment of the Tribunal cannot have failed to be struck by the fact the failure of these perverted people to achieve even the smallest measure of success in their abominable designs was due to a very large extent to the fact that they found no material to work upon among the population of that part of the country that was favoured with their attentions. They, themselves, came back to India the finished product of a propaganda that made ready headway among a class of men who had undoubtedly been made to feel the invidious distinctions that are applied to emigrants from this country in American and other British colonies. Discontented and resentful, for reasons into which we have no desire to enter at the present moment, they lent a ready ear to the persuasions of fanatical orators and writers who painted them a picture of a glorious revolution in their own country to be brought about at a time when the British Government would be gravely embarrassed and to be assisted in its accomplishment and made permanent in its results by the aid of a powerful external enemy. They had been persuaded into the belief apparently that they would find the bulk, or at any rate a sufficient number, of their fellow-countrymen in such grave discontent as to make their task easy of accomplishment. Instead of this they found a population bent upon holding fast to its allegiance to the King-Emperor,—a population that had enthusiastically acquiesced in the sealing of this allegiance by the blood compact involved in the despatch of Indian troops to Europe to fight side by with the armies of Britain, France and Belgium. Here and there they may have found listeners willing to acquiesce in their anarchical designs. But it was because they had to deal with a population firm in its loyalty that their designs chiefly came to nought and they themselves were, with comparative ease, hunted down by a vigilant police and brought to trial.

The Empire owes much to Indian loyalty in this war and the hopeless failure of this elaborate conspiracy to subvert the allegiance of the people of the upper provinces is not the least debt that it owes. If, therefore, it is a matter of Indian sentiment that the lives of the 24 men who have been sentenced to death should be spared that seems to us a boon which the Crown in its mercy might vouchsafe without danger to the State. There are times when such clemency would be misplaced. When rebellion is in actual being and is threatening danger to the State it becomes impossible to exercise such clemency as is now being asked for. But here there is nothing of the kind The danger, if it was ever serious, has ceased to exist. The people as a whole are tranquil and loyal, and wholehearted in their devotion to the Crown; and the need of the extreme measure of capital publishment as a deterrent does not exist. Moreover, invidious comparisons are likely to be drawn, and in fact are being drawn, between the sentences inflicted on the South African rebel leaders and the would-be rebels in India. The offence of the latter was not more heinous than that of the former and the results were by no means so grave. But Boer sentiment demanded clemency. This matter is one in which, as we have said, Indian sentiment has a peculiar right to be considered, and, if the Government can satisfy themselves that Indian sentiment is on the whole in favour of clemency,—and there is we think little room for doubt on the matter,—it will be a graceful act and one entirely devoid of danger to commute these sentences to transportation for life.

TRUE NATIONALISM.

No one who has read Sir Ali Imam's speech, at the banquet given to him at Simla, on Friday, can fail to be struck by its sincerity of conviction and breadth of views. It was an utterance which all Indians, to whatever creed they might belong, would wish their representative in the Viceroy's Council to have given expression to, and, as Sir Harnam Singh said, what distinguishes Sir Ali Imam's career more than anything else is the fact that he has always considered himself an Indian first and a Mussalman afterwards. Sir Ali Imam said nothing that was new, nothing that the best of Indian minds have not felt, thought and expressed before. But the form which he gave to some of those feelings and thoughts will make his speech, as the occasion on which it was delivered, memorable. Amidst much that was appropriately and admirably put, there are two or three points which stand out pre-eminently,—points which cannot be too much emphasized. "To me personally," he said, "the conviction that duty to my Sovereign is in absolute and complete keeping with my duty to my country, has been a great support and sustaining force of incalculable value." As a minister of the Crown, the first and foremost duty of the Indian member, he rightly added, is to do all in his power to strengthen the foundations of British Rule in India. But his difficulty arises out of the recognition that the foundations of that rule can rest secure only in the increasing prosperity and contentment of the people of India for this object is the very essence of real and true loyalty to the sovereign. It was a source of strength to him that his colleagues readily and willingly accepted this principle, but, he said, it is only when a descent is made from the theory of government based upon an incontrovertible truth to specific and concrete practical measures of administration that differences of opinion make their appearance. No part of his speech is more noteworthy, as revealing the difficult position of a solitary Indian member, than where he confessed that "I have sometimes felt depressed when I have found myself in a minority and unable to convince others that they were wrong and I was right." In such moments of depression the support which he found in the presence of a wise, large-hearted and sympathetic Viceroy was incalculable. India, however, cannot always be so fortunate as to have as Viceroys men of the stamp of Lord Hardinge. And the remedy for the depressing state of things revealed in Sir Ali Imam's speech is to reconstruct the Viceroy's Council in such a way as to insure a more effective representation of the people on it. The confidence of the respective Viceroys which both Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir Ali Imam enjoyed and the admission which Lord Hardinge's words of recognition of the services of the latter, which have already been quoted, carry with them, only make such a reconstruction more imperative.

Sir Ali Imam gave proof of his statesmanlike insight when he expressed his belief that the rapid spread of education in the last three decades has served as a great solvent of sectarian differences of the past, which have in a marked and appreciable degree given place to a broader conception of Indian citizenship. This, indeed, is the outstanding, as it is the most hopeful, feature of Indian political life. "The bounds of territorial patriotism are expanding and are steadily gaining ground on communal exclusiveness." It is, indeed, on these lines that the future growth of India will and must proceed. The pronouncement of Sir Ali Imam on Indian nationalism, therefore, comes very appropriately. "What I understand by Indian nationalism," he said, "is the suppression of all sectarian and communal bias in the growth of the political life of the country, by territorial patriotism based on loyalty to the sovereign, pride in the Empire, and love of the country." This is the creed which should inspire every Indian, the spirit which creates unity amidst the diversity of religion and race. What is needed, if the goal of a united progressive and, above all, self-reliant India is to be soon attained, is that such a pure and true nationalism should, more and more, be the main spring of activities of all communities which inhabit this great land.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

We understand that the Government of Bombay have now communicated to the Municipality of Hyderabad (Sind) their decision regarding the question of its threatened extinction. The alternative to suppression is to be the appointment of a municipal commissioner and the imposition of a house-tax. We do not know what decision, if any, the Municipality has arrived at, but it appears to us that it would do well to accept the alternative and shut up shop. The appointment of a municipal commissioner, besides imposing an unnecessary financial burden, means the officilising of the Municipality. We know to what an extent a great Corporation, based on a comparatively representative franchise, such as that of Bombay, finds itself at the mercy of officialism as a result of the power enjoyed by the official Commissioner, and the influence he is able to exercise over, not only the Government nominated candidates, but also over many of those popularly elected,—for various reasons. In a mofussil municipality, and especially one of the comparative small dimensions of Hyderabad, the existence of a commissioner means that the popular representatives will be at the mercy of the official view, and a state of affairs will supervene, which, however it may superficially satisfy certain standards of efficiency which are more grateful to the official mind than productive of comfort and contentment to the inhabitants, is not self-government in the true sense. As to the second condition that is laid down, that is a direct negation of the principle of local autonomy, which requires that the citizens should be allowed to conduct their own local and domestic concerns in the way that in their opinion suits them best. For many years past the Hyderabad Municipality, rightly or wrongly, has resisted the imposition of a house-tax, holding that a house-tax is not suited to the peculiar conditions that exist in their city. The suggestion that this is now to be forced on them has created considerable alarm among the citizens and meetings are being held to protest against such an imposition. However, it is not to the point to enter into a discussion of the merits of a house-tax in Hyderabad in this article. We are concerned for the maintenance of the principles of local self-government and we ask what sort of faith people can be expected to have in the assurances with which they are constantly deluged of the anxiety of the Government to advance local self-government when they are faced with such an absolute contradiction of its principles as is evidenced in the nature of this ultimatum to the Hyderabad Municipality? If there is anything in local self-government, the people of Hyderabad, as represented by the form of municipality which has been vouchsafed them, are the proper people to decide whether a house-tax is desirable or not. And either this Municipality is fit to continue its existence or not. But to present a pistol at its head and say: Either you must impose a house-tax, against the wishes of the people or be suppressed, is mockery. It amounts to this:—That the Government say to the Municipality: We will give you the form of local self-government to play with, but in certain essential matters you must do as you are told and if you don't you wont be allowed to have a municipality at all. It is rather depressing that an ultimatum of this sort should come from a Government that has expressed itself in such liberal and sympathetic terms on the subject of local self-government, and a Governor with whom the development of local institutions is almost a passion. The people of Hyderabad would be false to their own interests and certainly to the principles of local self-government if they accepted salvation on these term, and we hope they will reffuse the derogatory compromise that is offered them. It is better to die for a principle than to live to deride it.

Notes of the Day.

A Madras Contretemps.

The Chief Justice of Madras seems to have caused a considerable amount of bitter feeling in legal circles there and among the public generally by his refusal to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of Sir Arthur Collins, one of the most respected and popular judges who has ever filled the office which Sir John Wallis now holds. It was the general desire of the legal profession that the whole of the judges should assemble in the Chief's court together with the barristers and vakils, in order that fitting tributes might be paid by the representatives of each body to the late Sir Arthur Collins' memory. The Chief Justice, however, decreed that no formal speeches should be made. On taking his seat on the Bench on the day on which the news of Sir Arthur's death was received he made a perfunctory reference to the matter and added that it was not the custom on such occasions to have any formal speeches. The Advocate-General added some equally perfunctory remarks and the proceedings closed so far as the Chief Justice's court was concerned.

The Protest of the Bar.

Immediately afterwards, however, a meeting of the Vakil's Association was held and a resolution portesting against the Chief Justice's action passed. It was also declared that the Chief Justice's contention regarding the custom in such matters was entirely unwarranted by precedent. This has been followed by a meeting of the Bar Association at which, in addition to a resolution of condolence, the following was unanimously passed:

3. "This Association greatly regrets that the memory of Sir Arthur Collins was not honoured by a gathering of all the judges on the Bench, that the opportunity was withheld from the Bar of expressing its appreciation of the late Chief Justice, and that no adjournment of the Court was ordered as in the case of many retired puisne justices."

4. "That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the judges of the High Court and the first and second resolutions to the family of the late Chief Justice."

The Chief Justice seems to have blundered badly, not only in failing to pay proper respect to the memory of a distinguished predecessor but also in gravely offending the sentiment of both sections of the Bar.

U. P. Educational Conference.

It is undeniable that the relations between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of the United Provinces were not very cordial a few years ago. But that with the growing sense of unanimity of political ideals the bitterness of feeling is now happily a matter of the past, was never more convincingly proved than by the recent agitation for an Executive Council in which leaders of both the communities vied with such enthusiasm. One more proof is contained in the announcement that the leaders of the two communities in Lucknow have jointly resolved to organize an educational conference to be held in December next and a fairly representative Reception Committee, including Hindus and Mahomedans, representing all important interests in the provinces has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. The object of the conference will be to give "a connected shape and form to the united opinion of the Indian community in these provinces on those problems of educational policy, on the right solution of which depends the future of education and hence the whole future of these provinces." The need of a sound educational policy, not only for the United Provinces but also for the whole country,—a need which is of the greatest and most vital importance,—could not have been better expressed. We hope that the proposed conference will form the nucleus of an All-India Educational Conference which will be organized at no distance date. For while the problem of education is being discussed in the press, in the Councils and in political conferences almost daily, it is undeniable that it has not been yet dealt with in a bold and comprehensive manner worthy of the importance which attaches to it. And it is only when it is thus dealt with in a joint conference by representative Indian leaders from all parts of the country and demands formulated with unanimity and irresistible force that a satisfactory progress in the education policy of the Government can be hoped for.

The Maharani of Baroda's Scholarships.

There are few more effective ways of promoting education among those who are in need of it than that offered by a judicious system of scholarships whose advantages to deserving pupils are spread over a number of years. It was, therefore, as much a far-seeing as a praiseworthy act on the part of her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda, to have offered a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for scholarships for Hindu girls attending various educational institutions. The total number of scholarships is 29, of which sixteen monthly scholarships for Rs. 5 each tenable for three years will be reserved for deserving Hindu pupils receiving English or Vernacular education in Baroda or Bombay; eight monthly scholarships of Rs. 10 each for a period of four years will be given to pupils attending high schools, a training college, a school of arts, or medical or industrial schools; four monthly scholarships of Rs. 25 each and one for Rs. 35 for a period of five years will go to deserving girl students in an arts college, a medical college, a college of science, or for higher technical or commercial education. This assistance will, of course, benefit only a very few out of the thousands who need it but its indirect effect will be great and it should serve as an example to be followed by many other rich persons,—both men and women. The only criticism that we have to offer is that it would have been a much more graceful act on the part of the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar not to have confined the advantages of these scholarships to Hindu girls only but to have thrown them open for competition by deserving pupils from all other communities.

The Health of the City.

It is somewhat disconcerting to note that during the last four or five weeks, the health of Bombay, to judge by the official returns, has been steadily deteriorating, though only by slow degrees. Five weeks ago the total weekly mortality stood at 435. Since then it has steadily risen till last week the figure mounted to 513, giving a death-rate of 27.23. This death-rate, it may be noticed, is slightly higher than what was registered in the corresponding week of last year, viz., 26.22. Of course, both this year's as well as last year's records are much below the past quinquennial average of 31.59. All the same, it is difficult to contemplate this upward tendency of mortality in the city with complacency, remembering the fact that, so far this year we have fared exceptionally well in point of the city's health, whether as regards the epidemic disease, or the general mortality. There were five deaths from plague and seven from small-pox. While it is somewhat assuring to find that plague and small-pox are not contributing in any way to the enhanced death-rate, unfortunately the main causes prove to be ailments like turberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system and general debility, which in congested cities like Bombay are no less to be dreaded than plague. We also find that there were no less than 40 still-births and three premature births, while the total infant mortality under five years amounted to 230, out of a general total of 513—a glaring evidence of the high rate of mortality prevailing among the infantile population of this city.

Farewell Bombay—1915.

Farewell, O eager faces that surround me,
Claiming the tender service of my days!
Farewell, O radiant spirits that have bound me
With the love sprinkled garlands of your praise!

O, golden lamps of joy how shall I bring you
Life's kindling flame from a forsaken fire?
O, glowing hearts of youth how shall I sing you
Life's glorious message from a broken lyre?

To you what shining tribute shall I render
Victorious ally girdled by the sea
Where break in surging tides of woe and splendour
The age-long tumult of humanity?

Need you some further homage for a token
Who reft from me the dream of vanquished years?
Lo! I will leave you with farewell unspoken,
Shrine of dead hope and temple of my tears!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad, Sept. 15, 1915.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TACTICS NEAR VILNA.

ENEMY'S PRECARIOUS POSITION

GENERAL BATTLE DEVELOPING

FOLLY OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

The Russian military experts believe that an important strategic period has begun on the West and North fronts where desperate actions by large forces are expected shortly to develop into a general battle such as has not been fought since Warsaw.

Fifty German corps in the Vilna-Orany district are endeavouring to intercept the Russian retreat, but the enemy is himself in a precarious position, especially one army group which is threatened with a strategical envelopment.

The Russians have captured Derajno and 25 miles of that town they are scoring successes in South-Western Volhynia and are advancing in the adjacent Galician districts.

The French artillery on the Western front continues to do heavy damage to the enemy trenches and works.

A Paris communiqué says that nothing important has happened in the Dardanelles of recent days.

A conference of the representatives of Trade Unions, after listening to Mr. George, has passed a resolution accepting his statement that further effort was necessary to increase the output of munitions and pledging itself to secure the suspension of Trade Union restrictions.

It is stated on good authority that the British Government is prepared to issue licenses for numerous commodities on the prohibited export list for delivery in Sweden, provided that Sweden allows the transit of an agreed amount of goods to Russia.

An "importial observer" writing about the last Zeppelin raid in London district, says that the folly and futility of the raid can be well imagined when the Germans dropped bombs in a crowded London district, touching no public institution of any kind.

ANOTHER SPY EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Press Bureau states that another spy has been court-martialled at Westminster, Guildhall, found guilty and executed.

ARRIVAL OF A HOLLAND HOSPITAL SHIP AT HAVRE.

HAVRE, Sept. 17.

The steamer Batavier 3, which was chartered by private initiative in Holland and equipped as a hospitalship with two hundred beds, has arrived and been placed at the disposal of the French Red Cross.

MOMENTOUS STRUGGLE DEVELOPING IN THE EAST.

GERMANS' PRECARIOUS POSITION NEAR VILNA.

FIGHT FOR VILNA.

GERMANS' PRECARIOUS POSITION.

STRATEGICAL ENVELOPMENT THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

Experts are of opinion that an important strategic period has begun on the West and North fronts, where desperate actions by large forces are expected shortly to develop into a general battle such as has not been fought since Warsaw.

The German advance at Rovno has been arrested, while the Russians, twenty-five miles north-west of Derajno are scoring successes in South-western Volhynia and are advancing in the adjacent Galician districts.

Fifteen German corps in the Vilna-Orany district are endeavouring to intercept the Russian retreat, but the enemy is himself in a precarious position, especially the army group near Novoszientziany, which is threatened with a strategical envelopment.

Experts conclude that the battle will be on a circular line through Orany, Vilna, Svcntzieny, Vileyka, Molodetchno, Lyda and Orany.

EVACUATION OF VILNA.

NEW GERMAN MANOEUVRE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.

Besides threatening Vilna from the North, the Germans are endeavouring to drive a wedge with fifteen divisions of cavalry some fifty miles south of the town.

They have guns and quickfirers and are accompanied by jaegers in motor waggons.

This manoeuvre places the fate of Vilna in the balance.

Refugees from the town report that there is uninterrupted cannonading day and night, and bomb-dropping from taubes and albatrosses.

The Russians are completing the evacuation of factories. Everything else has gone and the inhabitants have nearly all left.

GERMANS' DIFFICULTIES.

ROADS BOTTOMLESS SWAMPS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

An Austrian communique states that fighting in East Galicia has greatly slackened and the situation unchanged, but the communique admits that Russian attacks on the Volhynian triangle of fortress is growing more severe.

The German correspondents on this front dilate on the bad weather. The roads are hampering the Austro-Germans and creating enormous difficulties in keeping the troops supplied. They describe the roads as bottomless swamps like the last autumn and quite impassable. Automobiles and army horses are useless. The whole transport falls on the little native horses which alone are equal to the immense strain.

The correspondents say that the Russian Commander Ivanoff has profited by these conditions to develop an offensive on an extended scale.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

VILNA SAFE FOR THE PRESENT.

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London Correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A Berlin official communique states that Russian attacks on Vilna have been repulsed. This admission of the Russian offensive in that region strengthens the belief that Vilna is safe for the present and that the Germans' hold on the railway at Dvinsk is precarious.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, September 18.

According to a Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" the Germans recently had 16 corps on the 70 miles line between Niemen and Pripet. The congestion was relieved by moving General Gallwit's Army and portion of General Mackensen's one was apparently sent to Sereth, others to strengthen General Pukalla's in the Rovno District.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PATRIOTIC RESTRAINT OF ALL PARTIES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The political situation in Russia is very obscure, but the fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma, which is shown by its calm behaviour, fully conscious of the great responsibilities conferred on it by the country and worthily upholding them.

It is stated that the prorogation was the result of the recommendation of M. Goremykin, the Premier. It was opposed by the rest of the Cabinet.

At te same time nobody questions his patriotic motives. He apparently considered that the Duma had completed its task, and the prolongation of the session would merely give the opportunity of pressing political developments which he considered inopportune.

The view of others was that a continued session would be in the best interests of the successful conduct of the war.

CAPTURE OF DERAJNO.

GERMANS HUSTLED OUT.

2,400 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.

A communiqué says the enemy attacks west and south-west of Dvinsk continue. The stubborn fighting which has long been in progress east of Vilna, is becoming more intense. Enemy detachments have reached the railway at various points on the left of the Vilna river, and there have been engagements between strong cavalry forces at many points in this region.

The Russians have scored further successes in the southern theatre, especially during the fight for the possession of Derajno. The Russians, entering the town, hustled the enemy out to a neighbouring village, which they stormed, the Russians capturing 2,000 prisoners, while, though the Russian counter-attack against the frontier village of Gutova, south-west of Vishnevetz, failed to occupy the village, it resulted in the capture of 562 prisoners.

Another 814 prisoners were taken in the fight on the Strypa river, north of Butchany. The enemy were dislodged from adjacent villages and fled in disorder.

The communiqué concludes:—The boldness of our troops on the whole front southward of Rovois successfully checking the enemy's counter-attacks, which have been made in great strength!

UKASE FOR RECRUITS IN RUSSIA.

ONLY TWO MILLIONS TO BE CALLED OUT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.

Though eight million men can be raised under yesterday's Ukase, probably only two million will be called out at present.

HOW RUSSIAN DEFENCE WAS CRIPPLED.

MUNITIONS FACTORY AT OCHTA BLOWN UY BY GERMAN WORKMEN.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

A special cable of the "Statesman" dated London, September 16th says:—

"Great interest has been excited here by a statement in a weekly War Magazine that an enormous munitions factory at Ochta near Petrogard was blown up last spring by German agents with the assistance of German workmen employed in the factory. Accordin gto one version of the story the explosion was caused by cables secretly laid in the river Neva before the war began. In consequence of the destruction of the works the Russian defence was crippled; all ammunition for big guns having been destroyed no resistance was possible against General Mackensen's heavy artillery and England and France were compelled to abandon their intended offensive and devote their main energies to the supply of ammunition for Russians guns. The story was in circulation here some weeks ago but its publication was prohibited by the Censor until yesterday."

RUSSIAN COLONEL'S TREACHERY.

FOR TEN YEARS IN GERMAN PAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

The "Pioneer's" London corresponden, cables, London, 16th September:—

The Russian papers publish a sensational story of the treachery of Colonel Masoyedoff of the Russian Gendarmery, for long the special police guardian of the Tsar. Masoyedoff was recently hanged. On the outbreak of the war Masoyedoff acted in the same capacity towards the Grand Duke Nicholas and it was during General Pau's visit to the Russian front that his treachery was discovered. He confessed to having been in German pay for ten years and to having received millions of roubles. He informed Berlin of everything happening or about to happen in Russia. The confession i plicated others, who have either been hanged or sentenced to hard labour.

It is now suggested that it was Masoyedoff, who held up the order to General Rennenkampf, which led to the escape of the German Army Corps which was almost surrunded before Warsaw in the autumn.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND MUNITIONS.

MR GEORGE'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

RESTRICTIONS ON OUTPUT TO BE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day addressed three hundred representatives of forty trade unions concerned in making munitions, calling for co-operation at the earliest moment to accelerate the output.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The conference of the representatives of Trade Unions, after listening to Mr. Lloyd George's speech, passed a resolution accepting his statement that further effort was necessary to increase the output of munitions, and pledging itself to secure the suspension of trade union restrictions, to assist in systematic investigations with a view to determining the least possible amount of skilled labour necessary to enable the machinery to be employed for twenty-four hours daily, and to facilitate more extensive employment of unskilled male and female labour and enrolment of volunteer workers.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

ENERGETIC REPLY TO ENEMY GUNS.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The French artillery continues to do heavy damage to the enemy trenches and works.

There was some liveliness from the German heavy guns between the Somme and the Aisne, to which the French batteries replied energetically.

ENEMY DEFENCES DESTROYED.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

A communiqué says there was heavy cannonading on the whole front, the French artillery effectively continuing the destruction of enemy defences.

SUSTAINED FUSILLADING BETWEEN TRENCHES.

There was fighting with bombs and grenades at the sapheads in the region on Angres, Souchez and Neuville, and sustained fusillading between the trenches in the Roye district.

MINING OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI

PARIS Sept. 18.

There were continuous heavy cannonades with guns of all calibres.

The communiqué adds nothing important has happened in the Dardanelle of recent days, but the Turks have started mining operations at several points, which is a novel procedure for them.

We completely destroyed their mines, suffering no losses.

FRENCH RECRUITS OF 1917 CLASS.

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The French Government has introduced a Bill calling up recruits of the 1917, class on October 15th.

TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.

Russian destroyers have sunk near Sinope another fleet of Turkish sailing boats laden with munitions.

The crews were captured..

GOODS FOR RUSSIA.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18.

Sweden has prohibited transit by sea between one Swedish port and another of all goods the export of which is prohibited. Steamers thus trafficking have been failing to reach alleged destinations, and it is known that some have reached, or been taken to, Germany.

The authorities in Stockholm have detained a steamer starting from Malmoe with half a million kilogrammes of lard.

Great anxiety prevails in Sweden at the practical stoppage of import of coal from England. Many gasworks and factories are in a desperate position.

Reuter has good authority for stating that the British Government is prepared to issue licences for numerous commodities on the prohibited export list for delivery in Sweden, provided that Sweden allows the transit of an agreed amount of goods to Russia.

ZEPPELIN RAID IN LONDON DISTRICT.

OF NO MILITARY PURPOSE

DESCRIPTION BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 18.

The Home Secretary, to-night, issued a description by an impartial observer of the last Zeppelin raid in London district The precise localities are not disclosed, so as not to give information to the enemy, because the German official reports prove that the commanders of Zeppelins are often grossly in error regarding their movements and damage done.

The observer says that every case is one of private property, mostly of small residential kind, and the victims are women, children, shopkeepers and workers, the sacrifice of whose lives is of no military purpose whatever.

CALLOUS AND PURPOSELESS BRUTALITY

The folly and futility of the raid can be well imagined when the Germans dropped bombs at random in a crowded London district, touching no public institution of any kind. If Count Zeppelin accompanied the raiders, he will be disappointed to learn that only a minority of London's multitudes were aware of the presence of airships. Those who heard the guns and saw the Zeppelins showed interest and curiosity rather than fear. But that London suburbs faced calmly the murderous offorts, in no wise mitigates the callous and purposelesss brutality of the raiders.

A FEW INCIDENTS.

The observer gives the following incidents:—Bomb dropped through the roof of a block of workmen's dwellings, crowded with children. Two little children were killed instantly. This was when the captain of the Zeppelin professed to be visiting the docks.

An incendiary bomb fell through the roof of a stable and a motor car was immediately set ablaze. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the torrific fire, rescued eleven horses, a watch dog and a bird in a cage. The only casualty was a bantam cock.

Another bomb fell on some small flats. Two children were killed, also three adults. A bomb dropped in a street and caught a motor bus. Of the twenty persons on it ten were killed and ten injured.

These incidents suffice to show the real nature of the Zeppelin attacks.

GERMAN VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.

Constant violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins is arousing uneasiness and indignation in Holland.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Lansing announces that a Note to Great Britain is ready.

It appears that its despatch was delayed pending a further German reply on the submarine question.

It is understood that the Note holds that the burden of proof in seizures of cargoes rests with Great Britain, not with American owners and shippers.

PRSZE COURT ON SCANDIAN VIAN VESSELS.

AMERICAN CONSIGNERS AFFECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The judgment of the prize courts in the case of Scandinavian vessels mainly affects American consigners. It is based on the doctrine of continuous voyage and follows American judgments during the Civil War, taking note of modern conditions.

LOSS TO MEAT PACKERS.

A telegram from Chicago says that the meat packers announce their intention of appealing. They declare that the decision means a loss to them of fifteen million dollars.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The extraordinary improvement in exchange is regarded as indicating that the work of the Anglo-French Financial Commission is progressing satisfactorily.

The opposition of German-Americans is less serious daily.

The participation of the north-western Financiers appears to be almost assured.

STEFANSSON STILL ALIVE

DISCOVERY OF NEW LANDS.

ORDEALS OF CANADIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.

The news has been received here that Stefansson is alive. He was the leader of the Canadian Polar expedition and has long been regarded as dead.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.

Stefansson and his companions after seven months on the ice, living on scantiest rations, reached Banks Land famished and worn out. From there they reached Baillie Island, where whalers found them in best health and spirits.

They have discovered new land southwestwards of Patrick's Land.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY ACTION CONTINUED.

NUMEROUS TRAINS ON TRIESTE RAILWAY BOMBED.

ROME, Sept. 18.

A communiqué states that the Italian artillery continued to shell destructively enemy columns marching at various points on the front.

Air reconnaissances revealed the presence of numerous trains in stations on the Trieste railway, which were bombed and damaged.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN SOFIA.

JOURNAL SUPPRESSED AND WRITER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A telegram to "The Times" from Sofia says that the writer of a newspaper article criticising the pro-German policy of the Government has been arrested and the journal suppressed.

LOSS OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

REASON FOR CHANGE OF POLICY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent under date Sept. 17:—

The "Motor-Ship Weekly" estimates that 20 German submarines have been lost. Germany at the outbreak of the war possessed 11 large and 16 smaller submarines. The total number added has probably been about 18 large ones. It may be assumed that 15 of the 20 lost have been of the larger size, leaving 14 seagoing vessels available of which 2 are known to be in the Mediterranean. Taking the usual rates of two-thirds available at any time and the rest laid up for repairs, Germany now pocsesses only eight submarines that could be relied upon for any work beyond the North Sea. With these facts in mind the reason for the recent change of policy is not far to seek.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER.

The following guests dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday last:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, Military Secretary Rao Raja Amar Singh, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Lady Petit, Captain W. Lumsden, Major F. D. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt and Miss Hunt, Major A. Hooton, Major P. N. Leslie, Major M. L. Ferrar, Mr. C. G. Stileman and Mrs. Stileman, Mr. F. C. Davidson, Mr. W. Miller, Mrs. Harjoribanks, Mr. Francis H. Church, Lt. D. F. Massy, Sec.-Lt. D. N. Pole-Carew, The Misses Street and Miss L. Bewicke.

The House Party consisted of Their Excellencies and Staff.

NAGPUR ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

It is understood that Mrs. Besant will be unable to visit Nabpur at present,. She may, however, visit the place later.

It is stated that the proposed session of the Central Provinces Conference will this year be a united Conference.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Graduates' Association to draft a memorial on the Central Provinces University Committee's report, has drawn up a memorial which will be now circulated among graduates in all districts of the province. The memorial is to be finally submitted to the Government about the middle of October.

Mr. A. K. Smith will revert as Asst. Commissioner, Chindwara, on relief by Mr. Shanker Madho Chitnavis, Deputy Commissioner, on return from leave.

Mr. Durie, Executive Engineer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Central Provinces Government, is appointed Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, relieving Mr. Thomson, who is transferred to the first circle, vice Lt.-Col. Blakeway appointed officiating Chief Engineer, Mr. P. C. Lall, Executive Engineer, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for 15 days from 20th September.

THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE.

SOCIALIST CRITICISM.

M. MILLERAND'S REPLY.

In the following dispatch dated August 21 "The Times" Paris Correspondent indicates the nature of the critical Parliamentary situation that had arisen in France in consequence of Radical-Socialist attacks upon M. Millerand, the Minister of War.

The questions raised in the French Chamber and the turn given debate on August 20, in the to events by the Cabinet's decision are of high importance to France and all her friends. It had been hoped that the debate would disperse the bad blood which has collected during the months of active campaign against M. Millerand's administration of the War Office. The violence of the opposition aroused by M. Millerand's defence in the Chamber rendered this hope vain, but the Government, by the rapidity of its decision, has shown the vigour of its desire to lance the boil from which the body politic has suffered for so long. As an indication of the nature of the criticisms levelled against M. Millerand, I cannot do better than quote his defence of the Army Medical Service.

M. MILLERAND'S SPEECH.

M. Millerand said:

For a week past some of my colleagues in this House have been conducting a prosecution of the Minister for War. Their charges may be summarized as follows:—Since I have administered the War Department my administration may be characterized by the words inertia, negligence, and muddle. Out of obstinacy I have covered my collaborators and systematically refused, whatever their errors and mistakes, to take any action against them. I am not only said to be a captive of my permanent officials, but I am also said to have addicated the exercise of my rights and prerogatives with regard to the Higher Command of the Army. Finally, I am declared to be the enemy of Parliamentary control.

I have but to keep before me one thought, ever present to my mind—the thought of those who are suffering and dying for us. I have given to the Chamber and the Senate every explanation asked for as regards my Department. The confidence I have displayed has been more than justified by events. We should not be where we are had not every department of the Ministry for War set about its overwhelming task from the outset of hostilities with all their energies. (Protests from the Left.)

Having declared that the present justified confidence in the future, M. Millerand proceeded to examine in detail the charges brought against the Medical Service, and delivered a eulogy of Dr. Toussaint, who has just been removed from the direction of the Medical Services and against whom the major criticisms were levelled. This aroused noisy interruptions. He then dealt with the second charge brought against him, that of yielding overmuch to the Generalissimo. This part of his speech, by far the most delicate, aroused most protest from the angry Radical-Socialist and Socialists.

In order to undrestand this it is necessary to bear in mind a recent incident which has contributed to inflame the anger of the Radicals and Socialists against M. Millerand and has led to the frequent suppression of Radical papers such as the "Guerre Sociale" and the "Homme Enchaine," and to an increase of demand for Parliamentary control. Acting upon a military report, a general who had successfully withstood the advance of the Germans in the sphere alloted to him since the outbreak of war was removed from his command and subsequently appointed to another, more distant, post. Since the German and French Press have already alluded to the general by name, there can be no harm in stating that it is General Sarrail. This officer is closely identified with somewhat pronounced Radicalism, and his transfer created a great sensation in political circles.

OVATION FOR GENERAL JOFFRE.

Amid growing interruptions, which blended into an ovation for General Joffre, M. Millerand said:—

When a country has the good fortune to have at the head of its armies a General Officer of complete loyalty who possesses the confidence of the armies and the country, and who has exacted admiration and respect from his adversaries, it is the duty of the Minister for War to neglect nothing which shall make his daily and hourly relations with the Commander-in-Chief not only trustful but cordial. The relations I had already had with him have made it easier for me to exercise my right of control without my having had to fail in the first of my duties. Was it not but yesterday that complaints were made against me in regard to a change in the Higher Command, and that in this connexion people did not hesitate to introduce political considerations without perceiving the risk they ran of creating a precedent which might have been invoked in order to judge generals on other than on military grounds? (Noisy interruptions on the Left.)

The Minister for War then defined his attitude towards the Supreme Command. The principle he had observed was to make everything subordinate to the desire for victory and to leave the military authority complete freedom of action. This, he pointed out, did not imply the suppression of Parliamentary control, and he continued:

I venture to say that it is ridiculous in this connexion to suspect the sentiments of a Republican who throughout his career has never separated the Republic and the Parliamentary regime, and who has always been in the first rank of those who fought against a return of personal power. I consider, indeed, that control should be enforced as widely as possible. When the correspondence of the Minister for War with the General Staff is known, it will be seen that I never ceased to widen the conditions of that control and reconcile its practice with military necessity.

But it is evidently necessary that there should be no confusion between the control which you represent and the military authority. My ideas are contained in the following words, which General Joffre might indeed countersign: "In war authority and responsibility cannot be divided. Each military chief controls the action of his subordinates and is himself responsilbe for his acts to his hierarchical superiors. The Commander-in-Chief is responsible to the Government, which can remove him if it does not approve of his acts."

Nothing could be clearer. Public bodies must impose the necessary discipline upon themselves if the head of the operations in the field is to have the freedom necessary for their conduct. You have shown this discipline for a year. Our Allies count upon our wisdom, our enemies have no other hope but our dissensions. We shall not, I am convinced, deceive the trust of our Allies. To the end, until the final victory, we shall remain prudent and united.

At the conclusion of the speech, which roused some applause, M. Franklin-Bouillion, Radical-Socialist, called upon M. Viviani to inform the Chamber at the next sitting, which is fixed for Thursday by what means he proposed to give it an opportunity for the free discussion of all the matters in question without spreading alarm at home and abroad.

REPLY OF THE CABINET.

The decision of the Cabinet this morning is the reply to this request. It has decided to agree to hold a secret sitting of the Chomber in Committee.

An official note to this effect was published this morning, the Government, however, attaching its consent to the condition that all decisions arising out of a secret discussion must be dealt within public debate on a subsequent date, as it could not accept a debate on the, order of the day and a division unless the vote was public and published in the "Journal Officiel." Thus, for the moment, victory crowns both the opponents of M. Millerand, who wanted a secret debate, and the Government, which was determined to make the Chamber take the responsibility before the country of any changes in the Ministry.

MANY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

It may be as well to state that the exceptional procedure contemplated does not correspond to any exceptional gravity of the situation. Most of the defects, such as the "tragic crisis of the 75's," to which M. Millerand referred, have been remedied, and, under the active impulse given by the appointment of special Under-Secretaries, the Medical and Commissariat Services are undergoing a rapid and energetic process of reform. The political agitation has no echo whatsoever among the public, and the unanimous applause given in the Chamber even by those who were inclined to resent M. Millerand's mention of General Joffre in such a debate shows that General Joffre still retains the confidence of the Chamber, as he does that of the public. The whole heart of France is sound and has but one patriotic longing—that of victory.

Much of the opposition to M. Millerand is due to the praiseworthy desire of the Parliamentarians to play an important part in this crisis of the country's history, but it is also partly attributable, as the "Temps" points out, to the fact that in his crushing daily task M. Millerand has neglected the daily practice of the minor virtues of amenity of suppleness by which half of the Parliamentary majorities are won, and which play such an enormous part in the working of the French political machine.

MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE STRAIN OF WAR ON THE SERVICE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Surgeon-General writes as follows in his report on the annual returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year ended on 31st December, 1914:—

The number of the I.M.S. Officers in Civil employ in the Madras Presidency who had been recalled to military duty was 41, including in this number officers of the Bacteriological Department lent by the Government of India. Outside the Presidency town there were on that date only five appointments held by I.M.S. officers, viz., the Civil Surgeoncy of Coonoor and the charge of the districts of Godavery, Nilgiris, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, all other appointments being held by Civil Assistant Surgeons. In addition to above commissioned officers, 46 Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the Civil Medical Department have been sent to military duty. From this it will be realised what a strain has been put on the Civil Medical Department to meet the necessities of Government Service. I am glad to be able to report that, with very few exceptions, officers of all ranks have nobly responded to the call of duty and have done without a murmur the heavy additional duties necessitated.

ORDERED TO BE INTERNED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Gyanendra Nath Mazumdar, M.Sc., a student residing in Amherst Street, Calcutta, has been served with an internment order directing him to report to the police at Mymensingh to-morrow. His place of internment is his native village in Mymensingh. He was some time ago ordered to be interned at Teknaff and had in fact proceeded up to Chittagong, but that order was cancelled by the Governor as Gyanendra was suffering from tuberculosis. He left Calcutta last night.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 18th September:—

The Russians are pushing back the Austro-Germans in the south but in the north and centre the Germans have made some progress.

A German communiqué says that the Germans have occupied Widzy, 31 miles south of Dvinsk and reached a road 16 to 25 miles east of the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway.

The Russian communication also states that the enemy captured a village north of Sventziany and advanced some miles east of the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway. German detatchments have reached the neighbourhood of Vileika 37 miles east-south-east of Vilna and further south have crossed the River Shara, the southern tributary of the Niemen at Shara town near the confluence. Fighting has taken place at the railway station only seven miles west of Pinsk. The Russians have pushed the enemy out of Derajno, 18 miles north-west of Kovno.

In Eastern Galicia on the Strypa the Russians have forced the enemy out of a village, and on the whole front south of Kovno continue successfully to check the development of local counter-attacks, which in several places are made by formidable enemy forces.

The French Minister of Marine reports that a squadron of seaplanes from Port Soid has bombarded Chekal Ure Bridge which constitutes an important passage and elsewhere French seaplanes have been in combat with Austrian machines resulting in the retreat of Aurstrian airmen.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS DISCUSSED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation yesterday, the Administration and Health Officer's reports for the last official year were recommended to be forwarded to Government. The general trend of discussion showed that the Commissioners were not wholly responsible for the accusation that they talked much but did little. They had little powers under the Municipalities Act and were not generally consulted by the Executive and when opinions were given they were brushed aside by "experts" as proceeding from ignorance.

Nothing, however, was done to remove such ignorance by way of supply of detailed information on subjects placed for their consideration. Moreover, it was difficult for one to become familiarised with all subjects. The President's suggestion to form a separate Finance Committee, therefore, met with their approval and the extension of the idea and the formation of separate Committees to consider other important subjects was favoured, as such division of labour would lead to specialisation among councillors and result in increased efficiency. One other topic on which the Corporation felt strongly was the bad health of the city. While in London the death-rate was approximately 18 per mile, in Madras it was 46.

A suggestion was put forward by a Commissioner that departmental heads might be asked to reply to observations made by Commissioners on the working of their respective departments, as was the case in the Legislative Council, as the President was not infallible and could not be expected to give sufficient information on all topics alike. The President while admitting the force of the observation said the analogy of the Legislative Council would not hold good. The relation between the Legislative Council members and Government departmental heads was not that of superiors to subordinates. The Corporation officers were servants of the Corporation and he, therefore, doubted if the proposed procedure would be edifying.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SENTENCED.

ASSAULTS THE COURT INSPECTOR ON PUBLIC ROAD.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD Sept. 18.

Gulabsing, a notorious character, was being prosecuted in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad on a charge of assault.

The Court Inspector of Allahabad, who was in charge of the prosecution, was threatened by the accused with assault. The other day, while the Court Inspector was coming along the Kutchery Road he was waylaid and was assaulted by Gulabsing and received severe injuries. The guards on duty at the Treasury Office came to his rescue and arrested the bully. He was sent up for trial and the Joint Magistrate sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHAI PARMANAND'S APPEAL FOR MERCY

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

It is stated that Bhai Parmanad, who has been sentenced to death in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, wired to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor for mercy and has received a reply to the effect that he should make a petition; pending the decision of which, he shall not be hanged

"Liberty" pamphlets were found posted on the walls of the City College, Calcutta on Saturday. They were at once destroyed by the College authorities.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. K. Reynolds, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Way, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. C. Holms, London Regiment.
Lieut. G. J. Frost, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Brice-Smith, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. B. Handford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Drew, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Eltham, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. S. Hoops, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. H. Stone, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. F. B. O'Carroll, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. F. McGarry, Dublin Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS (DARDANELLES.)

Lieut. J. T. Dinwiddie, Border Regt.

WOUNDED (DARDANELLES.)

Captain A. C. Vincent, Dorsets.
Lieut. E. W. Goldsworthy, London Yeomanry.
Lieut. J. K. Varvill, East Lancs.
Lieut. J. Watkins, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Chambers, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Newham, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. Clarke, Lancs Fusiliers.

NOW MISSING.

Lieut. H. G. Nevile, South Wales Borderers.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The following names of officers appear in the 65th casualty list from the Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

WOUNDED.

10th Hampshires: Major A. L. Pilleau (late of the Indian Army). 1st Sikhs: Captain C. N. Macmullen.

PRISONER OF WAR.

(Previously reported wounded missing and believed prisoner, now officially reported prisoner of war): 9th Somerset Light Infantry, attached to 2-10th Gurkhas: Capt. A. I. Dawes (late Indian Army).

Additional list from France and Belgium.

KILLED.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached to 2-3rd Gurkhas: 2nd-Lieutenant J. Riddell.

WOUNDED.

2-9th Gurkhas: Lieut. A. F. C. Spreckley. 9th Punjabis: Major H. W. Jackson.

MISSING.

10th Lancers attached to Royal Flying Corps: Lt. E. C. Branddyll.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The 5th list of casualties from Aden reports:—Died from disease, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Surgeon A. A. Frendhart.

DACOITY IN MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Justice Le Rossignal of the Punjab Chief Court, has decided the appeal of 16 persons, who were convicted of dacoity and sentenced to transportation for seven years each by Mr. Rukn-ud-din, Magistrate, Muzuffargarh. The appellants were represented by Mr. Ahmad Hassan, barrister-at-law, and the Crown by the Government Advocate.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were that some 25 persons on the night of the 6th or 7th of March, 1915, committed a dacoity in the house of Roshan Ram in village Miran Hayat, Muzaffargarh district, and inflicted injuries on some nine persons and carried away jewellery, clothes, cash, account books and documents, which they removed from the persons of the women of the house. The loot had continued for three hours. The accued were identified by prosecution witnesses who were present on the spot.

The defence contended that there was not sufficient evidence of identification of the appellants and, if a dacoity was committed, some other persons and not the prisoners were the real offenders. The Court accepted the appeal and ordered the release of the prisoners.

ALLEGED CHEATING AFTER PROMISING TO MARRY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

At the Kyd Street Police Court yesterday the Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Mrs. E. Hawthorn charged Prince Foster with cheating in respect of Rs. 125 after promising to marry her. The Magistrate held that the prosecution had clearly failed to establish the charge against the accused and acquitted him.

PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The provisional prospectus of the Punjab Medical School for Women, which is incorporated with Women's Christian Medical School, Ludhiana, is published in the current issue of the "Punjab Gazette." It is officially stated that school is now recognised as a provincial Medical School for women of all denominations, both Christian and non-Christian.

SIR ALI IMAM'S SPEECH.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Commenting on Sir Ali Imam's speech the "Hindu" says:—Sir Ali Imam described the position of the Indian Member in the Viceroy's Council in words which, though guarded and discreet, yet reveal a state of things which has to be remedied only by a re-construction of the Executive Government and a re-modelling of the Civil Service, which should do away with the perpetuation of the bureaucratic supremacy in India.

"New India" says: Two sentences of Sir Ali Imam's speech, one referring to differences of opinion with his European colleagues and his feeling of depression when he found himself in a minority and unable to convince others that they were wrong and that he was right, and the other referring to the support and comfort he had found in the presence of a wise, large-hearted and sympathetic Viceroy, portray the atmosphere of the highest Executive body in the country.

The "Indian Patriot" says:—Though he (Sir Ali Imam) had his disappointments on one side, he had encouragement on the other What is of importance to us to know is that Sir Ali Imam was throughout inspired by a high ideal of duty, a lofty sense of loyalty and patriotism, that he strove his best to do his duty consistently with the conception which he cherished.

The "Andhra Patrika" says:—Sir Ali Imam's speech indicates the difficulties an Indian member has to face. It would have been impossible for Sir Ali Imam to achieve any effective result but for the large-hearted support of the Viceroy.

RUSSIAN REARGUARD FIGHT.

A GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

Signor Pisani, the correspondent of the "Stampa" with the Russian Armies has forwarded a graphic narrative of the rearguard fight towards Lublin. He states:—The enemy fortified themselves at every step of their advance until the German and Russian trenches were only 3,000 yards apart. The Russian centre stood in the fields of Wilcolaz, southwards of the railway; their right stretched along the Ungedova River; their left, preserving the opportunity for freedom of movement, were able to converge on the river along two parallel lines formed by the Krasnik road and the course of the Bystricza. The Germans concentrated all their cannon in the centre along the Krasnik road, because the lack of any other road impeded the gunners, who were directly sustaining one wing of their front. For five hours there was a fierce Artillery duel directed to the demolition of each other's Batteries. The Russian right wing was entrenched within eleven yards of the Ungedova, in soil saturated with water. They were soon immersed to the waist, but not a soul quitted his post. On the left, near the limpid, yet deep and treacherous Bystricza the Bavarians, despite their terrible losses from machine-guns, were continually advancing and attempting to force a passage of the river. Finally they threw forward a section behind a hillock only 150 yards away, which hid them from the Russian fire. While the Russians were regulating their fire and wondering what the Germans could hope from this move, a Russian Officer was seen leaping from the first trench. A number of men followed, "Were they rushing madly to death in the face of the enemy's shrapnel?"

ENEMY'S NEW POISON GASES.

Then we saw them shielding their faces with their hands and falling forward. The Germans were pouring forth poisonous gas. The order was shouted "Soak sponges and don masks," but the asphyxiants were new gases whose composition was unknown. The masks were useless. The poisonous vapours sped across the stream and invaded the depths of the trenches. All the heroism proved futile. The Russians dropped in files, their faces as black as soot. Their left wing was driven to abandon its position. Then with jubilant and boisterous "hochs" the Bavarian Regiment wheeled forward flinging a bridge across the river and advancing, occupied the trenches. Suddenly the wind veered, and the enemy's barbarous weapon recoiled upon themselves. The poison was soon working with foul suffocating and lung-lacerating effects in the German ranks, and the Austrian reinforcements were obliged to fall back. The Russian left wing reformed, buoyed with fresh courage. With a terrific bang a shell sent the bridge flying in mid air, leaving the Bavarians isolated. The Russians then advanced with the bayonet, and thrusting through the foremost trenches found that many of their comrades who had fallen fainting under the gas fumes had been mercilessly massacred by the enemy invaders. This carnage so lashed the Russians into fury that they pursued the Bavarians along the Bystricza river bed. Vainly the enemy called for pity; the left bank was swept clean in a few minutes.

The so-called Siberian Regiment—who are in reality largely composed of genuine Poles sent to undergo training in crack corps beyond the Urals—crossed the ford near Zaroveck, and as they came into array for a supreme dash against General Mackensen's hordes, they chanted the soul-stirring battle anthem sung at Grunwald by the soldiers of Stanislaus centuries ago. As the last strain died away, a spirit of superhuman force seemed to sway the Russians, for under their fierce onslaught the enemy wavered, and were finally routed.

ANOTHER HEAVY DOWNPOUR AT CAWNPORE.

(News Bureau.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 18.

Cawnpore is having another heavy downpour of rain since yesterday. More than 5 inches rain has been recorded and most of the kuccha huts which survived last time, are coming down.

THE SUNKEN ARABIC.

SURVIVOR'S THRILLING STORIES.

WATCHED THE DUNSLEY TORPEDOED.

A Queenstown telegram received during mail week states that the majority of the rescued persons were taken from the life boats of the Arabic after the liner had sunk, says "The Standard." Of those saved about thirty received injuries, some of them serious. Those badly injured were conveyed in motor cars with Red Cross nurses and doctors to hospitals.

The survivors give thrilling accounts of their experiences. They state that previous to the Arabic being torpedoed they saw a British steamship, presumably the Dunsley, sunk by the enemy. This greatly alarmed them, and in their fright they rushed for the life preservers, and had only just adjusted them when the Germans sent a torpedo into the Arabic.

Ten lifeboats, with numbers of life-saving rafts, were quickly got over her side, and into them large numbers scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, and these got hold of the rafts and clung to them. One woman who fell into the sea shrieked pitiably for help, and two sailors gallantly swam to her assistance, and succeeded in lifting her in a dazed condition to a raft. She quickly came to with the aid of hot drinks. When landed she was met by her brother, a resident of Cork, who was a surgeon on the Arabic. Their meeting was most affectionate.

The Press Association's Queenstown correspondent, telegraphing the same night, says:—Two vessels arrived at Queenstown at 6-30 this evening with survivrs on board, who were rescued from eleven of the lifeboats of the Arabic. The crew and passengers, comprising the survivors, were landed at the deep water quay, where they presented a most pitiable appearance. Practically all of them had but scanty clothing on, and all were without hats or head covering of any kind. Quite a number were suffering from injuries about the head and face, and had to be carried to their hotels in motor cars attended by doctors and Red Cross nurses.

Several women who were in their berths when the liner was torpoed ran on deck in their night clothing, but were provided with blankets as a protection on the rescuing ships. Quite a number of those saved were picked out of the water and landed with water-soaked clothing. They were immediately provided with new clothing, and every attention paid to them. In one instance a family named Tattersall, consisting of the father and two little girls, were in a deplorable state of despair and suffering owing to the fact that the mother, Mrs. Tattersall, had been lost. They belonged to Ashton-under-Lyne, and were going to Canada. Gladys Tattersall, a bright child of nine years, with flaxen hair, was suffering from a deep cut over the left eye which she received while in the water, from a piece of wreckage thrown from the liner to those struggling in the water.

A CHILD'S STORY.

Little Gladys, who is a most intelligent child, stated that when she fell into the sea, she floated for a short time and then sank, but came up again and clutched at a boat's oar which supported her until picked up by one of the lifeboats. She thinks it was the piece of wreckage which struck her that made her sink, as she did not remember anything until she came up to the surface, when the brave little girl said that the pain caused by the cut over her eye did not matter if only "dear mother could be found." The child's father seemed dazed with grief. He was in a very prostrate condition.

An American cabin passenger, named I. Hulme Nebeker, of Logan, Utah, who was clothed in a morning gown, said that the passengers and crew only had ten minutes to get into the boats. The crew worked splendidly under Captain Finch's directions, and those of tug officers, and but for the splendid discipline maintained the lost would be numbered by a couple of hundreds. The submarine was seen before she torpedoed them, but the time to get out of the vessel was not sufficient.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HILL TIPPERAH STATE POLICE.

VILLAGERS FIRED ON.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

News has reached Calcutta to the effect that about a couple of days ago some constables of the Hill Tipperah State arrested one Chandra Sil on the border of the district of Noakhali. Instantly a rumour spread that Chandra was being taken by force out of British territory. Several villagers are reported to have obstructed the constables, who, it is alleged, fired at the villagers, some of whom are said to have been injured. The Tipperah State police have made a complaint to the authorities to the effect that the villagers snatched away a prisoner from their custody and thus forced them to open fire.

The Bengal police and the Tipperah State police are enquiring into the allegations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KHIMJI LUXMAN CHAVDA AND ORS.,

v. HAJI JUSUB HAJI SIDICK.

His Lordship delivered the following oral judgment in the above case. The facts of the case appear in the judgment.

In this case the plaintiff sues for the specific performance of a contract of the 4th of July 1914. The defendant agreed to purchase the property in the suit from the plaintiff free from all incumbrances for a sum of Rs. 60,000. Afterwards the defendant refused to carry out the contract, on the ground that the plaintiff was not in a position to make out a marketable title free from reasonable doubt. In this suit the defendant has also relied upon an allegation that the plaintiff was neither ready nor willing to perform the contract.

Although the matter has been argued at considerable length on minor points, the only substantial ground of the defence appears to me to be that the title was not made out so as to be a marketable title free from reasonable doubt, because the trust deed of the 29th April 1901 was not forthcoming. It has been frankly conceded that if that deed had been produced no exception could have been taken to the title. What occurred was that the plaintiff and his two brothers were entitled to share the estate of their deceased grandfather. In 1901 an arbitration was submitted to and an award made, and pursuant therto one Ramdas Govindji was appointed trustee of the whole property to distribute it according to the award. At that time the plaintiff was a minor. A trust deed was accordingly executed and pursuant therto the trustee Ramdas Govindji gave their shares to the elder brothers, Ramji and Anand. In 1908 when the plaintiff attained his majority Ramdas Govindji the trustee, conveyed the property in suit to him, Ex F. in this case in which the trust deed of 1901 is fully recited. A certified copy of the missing trust deed obtained from the Registrar's Office has also been put in, Ex C and we have evidence to prove that the original is lost. Secondary evidence will therefore be admissible and a certified copy from the Registrartion Office would be as good for all the purposes of making title as the original deed. It is contended on behalf of the defendant that the title cannot be good so long as the original is missing. It may be that the original has been deposited by way of equitable mortgage, and therefore rights may have been created in this property of which the defendant is ignorant and which might involve him in litigation. The whole matter has been narrowed down to this point, and this point alone, for I do not consider that mere attachment by creditors holding money decrees goes to the length of establishing inability or unwillingness on the part of the plaintiff to perform his part of the contract. If the defendant had really wished to carry out the contract, there cannot be any doubt but that an arrangement could have been immediately come to between the plaintiff and these attaching creditors, as well as between the plaintiff and the prior mortgagee, under which all those encumbrances could have been at once removed and the property conveyed free of them to the defendant purchaser.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LOST DOCUMENT.

I revert therefore, to the only substantial point viz whether or not the absence of the original deed of trust is in itself sufficient to absolve the purchaser from carrying out a contract to buy an immoveable property on the ground that such absence makes the title unmarketable or throws a reasonable doubt upon it. In the circumstances I have just mentioned, it appears to me that such a contention cannot be sustained. We have here the sworn testimony of the trustee who has lost the original document, that he has never equitably mortgaged or in any other way encumbered the property. It is only a conjectural possibility that where a deed of this kind is missing it may have been put to some such use, but in most cases that possibility is too remote to raise any serious objection against the marketability of the title.

There is no doubt that the Court was influenced by the length of time which had elapsed since the loss of the document. In this case the document must have been lost sometime since the year 1901, that is not more than 14 years ago; but I really cannot see that a greater or less length of time is very material in determining whether such loss ought or ought not to be taken as sufficient ground for repudiating the contract. What is material to be considered is whether the loss in the facts disclosed in any particular case really gives rise to any reasonable apprehension that the intending purchaser would be exposed to litigation or that he would be taking anything less than a really good marketable title free from reasonable doubt.

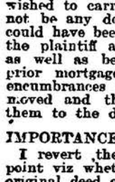
In this view I think that the plaintiff is entitled to the specific performance of the contract of the 4th of July 1914, and I shall accordingly decree it, and direct that the defendant do pay the costs of this suit including the costs of the matter mentioned to Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendant.

The Punjab University has insisted that graduates who hold scholarships for promotion of chemical research, shall be required to devote their whole time to research work which shall be carried out in a laboratory.

RARE BARGAINS.



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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Recording Compromise Under O. XXIII. Rs. 3.

1184-12.—Captain & Vaidya Bai Gangabai & anr. v. Shah Pasu Parbat, & ors, Ardeshir H D & Co, Between Plaintiff and 1st Defendant.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.

98-06.—Crawford B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Sally Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani & ors, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15—Kanga and S (for a pauper), Bai Maneckbai widow v Soodamal Nandlal, Manchershaw and N, (for a Pauper).

79-15—Payne and Co, H. E. Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Megji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53. Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal. Long Causes.

SCCT 176-6602-15—Smetham B & Co Bansila Parashram v. Dewji Ladha & ors Part Heard 10-9-15 Motichan and D Jehangir G & B.

179-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Arjun Gulam Hoosein, a firm, v. The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co Ld, Matubhai J & M, Part Heard, 13-9-15.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person. Jamseetji R & D.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navn. Co, Ld, Little & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & E, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nuserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Ganu widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co, Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15.—Payne & Co Mongibai, widow, & anr, v. Madhowji Laljibhai & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Settlement of Issues.

147-15—Kanga & Sayani, Gavi Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co. As per J and E of 7-8-15, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Causes.

875-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Sewaram Gokaldas, a firm, v. Bujrangdat Hardwae Potdar, Manecklal & Co, fr 7-9-15.

3-15.—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Chaturbhuj Gopalji v. Vasanji T Halai & ors, Madhowji K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

194-14—Edg G W & Co Messrs Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Shriram Fatichand and ors Bhaishanker K & G.

221-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haridas Naranji & anr v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

768-13—Daphtary F & D Rai Saheb Keshersing Chandmal, v. Shivnath Shriram, Tyabji D & Co.

1380-14—Jehangir S M & H Edalji Cowasji Patel v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash Dubash & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v. Parwatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

753-14—Mulla and M Tillockchand Mamraj a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand a firm Surajmal & Co.

1293-14—N C Dalal Moreshwar Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow & anr Patell & Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14—Mulla and M Jainambai and anr v. Maneckbai Widow & anr.

1222-14—N C Dalal Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow and anr Patell and Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

193-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co, a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360111—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

514—15—Madhowji K & C Shiv Narayen Buldeodas a firm v Tillockchand Kaiyanmal a firm Merwanji K & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

C C T732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

192-15—Smetham B & Co W H Brady & Co Ld. v. S K T Kannappa Mudaliar Panda and Co.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

783-15—M B Chothia Karim Vali a firm v. Tricumdas Sopar & anr Mulla and M Forbes & Co.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaweshwar charged Ashrafali Abdulkader with the theft of a pair of shoes of the value of Rs. 3, belonging to Alfred Webb, a fireman on board the S. S. Rinaldo, now lying in the Prince's Dock. The shoes were missed from on board the steamer on Thursday night and the matter was reported to the Police. The next morning a Policeman found the accused lying asleep in No. 2 shed with the shoes on his feet. The accused was convicted and as he had ten previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to report to the Police his place of residence for three years after his release from jail.

CO-EDITOR'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

At the High Court last evening the case in which V. Ramaswamier sued the "Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Company to recover Rs. 37,450 damages sustained by him by his alleged wrongful dismissal, was heard by Mr. Justice Bakewell.

Counsel for the plaintiff explained at length the facts of the case, pointing out the resolutions of the directors of the Company from time to time, agreeing to appoint the plaintiff as co-editor for ten years on Rs. 250 a month with Rs. 100 carriage allowance. The Chairman had signed all such resolutions and no breach of contract was alleged, his services having been dispensed with for incompetency as co-editor.

His Lordship observed that an incompetent man could not be expected to be retained for ten years.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that the past history of the plaintiff was not such as to give an assurance to the defendants that the plaintiff could satisfactorily carry on the duties of co-editor, as such duties were generally understood. The plaintiff was appointed to manage the business and look after the policy of the journal. The "Times" was an old newspaper with varying fortunes and when there was any change of management it was felt necessary to have a co-editor to exercise a sort of supervision over the general policy.

The Court rose for the day before counsel had concluded his arguments.

THE NAWADA FACTORY ASSAULT CASE

RULE ISSUED ON SENTENCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

At the High Court yesterday Justices Greeves and Walmsley issued a rule calling on the District Magistrate of Mozaffurpore to show cause why the conviction and sentences passed on Jogendra Nath Mukerji and Fanindra Nath Mookherjee should not be set aside. They were convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Motihari of assaulting Mr. Baldwin, Manager of the Nawada Indigo Factory and sentenced to three months' and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively. On account of some disagreement between Mr. Baldwin and his clerk, the latter was not allowed to leave the factory. One night the clerk with the help of the two accused who were employed in the neighbouring sugar factory, stealthily left the Nawada factory. Mr. Baldwin, coming to know this, followed them. When he had overtaken them, Mr. Baldwin, it was alleged was severely assaulted by the accused. The defence was that the assault was committed by another man. On those facts they were convicted, the defence story being disbelieved.

THE FRONT FROM A WARPLANE.

SPIRALS IN THE CLOUDS.

A PILOT'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, the Editor-in-Chief of the "New York World," telegraphed to his newspaper the following account of an aeroplane flight over the French lines from Paris, during mail week:—

I have just returned from a unique visit to the front. This afternoon I flew in an army aeroplane from Paris to the fighting lines, skirted these lines for a few kilometres, and flew back to Paris. We made the round trip without a break.

I received word that at 5 o'clock a double-motored battle-plane would set flight with me, and a little after that hour the two great propellers (or rather tractors) started to flash around with a snap and a roar, the battle-plane started slowly forward, gained in speed until we were running along the big field like a racing motor-car; then suddenly the people standing round dropped away from us, and in a moment more the earth had become a strange and placid panorama with which we had no connexion or concern. On and up, on and up, we flew, headed straight as an arrow for the battle-front, 90 kilometres away.

As a vast crazy quilt of numberless shades of green and brown rolled slowly below us I had time to pay more attention to my immediate surroundings. I sat in the front or observer's seat of a great new French biplane, which the English call a battle-plane and the French call an *avion de chasse*, or hunting aeroplane, because with it they hunt the Taubes and Aviatiks of the enemy. I found myself sitting in a little cockpit strapped to a comfortable seat. In the floor of the little cockpit was a little glass window through which I could watch the ground underneath.

In another little cockpit about 4ft. aft sat the pilot. I could just see his face peering over the edge through a low wind shield. Past his head on each side I got a view of the country we were leaving behind. This happened to be a farewell glimpse of Paris. It stretched vaguely away, bathed in the late afternoon sun and yet shrouded in heavy haze and smoke, a sort of bird's-eye Whistler.

THE PATTERN OF THE EARTH.

Now, feeling the air becoming distinctly colder, I looked ahead again. For a time we had been flying about 3,000ft., and now the outrunners of the clouds began to drift by in wisps of what seemed like mist. Below the earth looked like the display of a carpet-merchant's dreams—square carpets, oblong carpets, long strips of carpet, carpets of every shade of green, carpets of fawn colour and of brown, thin carpets and carpets of wonderfully thick pile, plain carpets and carpets with symmetrical designs in light brown dots. (Several thousand feet nearer these dots would have resolved themselves into homely hay-cocks.) Now the carpets stopped as we sailed over a forest of dense dark green with little mirrors stuck in it, which proved through my glasses to be not the tops of greenhouses, as I had imagined, but big lakes.

And now the wisps of mist became blanks of fog as we still climbed upward, and through these white banks the earth could only be seen in isolated dark patches. Higher and higher we climbed, till finally the earth was entirely veiled by the clouds below us. At a height of a little over 9,000 metres, or nearly 10,000ft., we straightened our angle and on an even keel roared away toward the front. It was a magnificent sight. We were flying along in a clear belt between the lower and the upper clouds. Below us stretched an unbroken white ocean of these lower clouds. The sun was just high enough to shed its slanting beams along the surface of this snow-white sea; close above us were the lowering masses of the higher clouds. In this lonely world of our own we flew forward at 80 miles an hour. The air was very thin and cold, but for some reason there was no rush of wind against my face. On and on we flew until finally I felt, instead of hearing, a violent rapping. Turning my head I saw the pilot hammering with his right fist on the deck between our cockpits to attract my attention. He grinned amiably and opened his mouth wide. I could see that he was shouting at me, but I could not hear the faintest sound over the roar of the propellers. He pointed to the whiteness below us a little to the right. Then he wrote an imaginary word with his forefinger on the deck between us. I could not read it upside down. I hauled out my note-book and pencil and stretched them out to him, but he shook his head and indicated that he could not take both hands away from steering.

A CORKSCREW DESCENT.

Then, without abruptness, with a certain sickening majesty, the aeroplane stood on its head and shot down on to the surface of the white sea below us. As it swallowed us we began to spiral rapidly round, as though we were tobogganing at top speed down a giant corkscrew. As we went on down through this white nothingness I became very dizzy. The propellers had slowed on the way down, and I thought the engine had failed, and that we were either falling, falling 10,000ft., or making a forced descent. Suddenly we spiralled violently down through the bottom of the cloud into sight of the earth again. Instantaneously the engines broke into their old roar, and the aeroplane stopped pointing straight down and assumed a steep slant. If anyone ever breathed a sigh of relief I did it then.

I felt the rapping behind me. Looking round I saw the pilot pointing down at the earth ahead to our right, and shouting quite silently at me. I shook my head. Then as we careered downward he stopped his motors, and in the sudden deafing silence he shouted [illegible]

Honesty compels me to say that any [illegible]

front had much better go there on the surface of the earth, and not through the air. Though we were now only about 3,000ft. up, we were racing along the front at 80 miles an hour, and all my friend the pilot could do was to point here and there frantically. So among the maze of white lines I saw running below me through the hazy atmosphere, some which I took for trenches were undoubtedly roads, some which I took for roads were equally undoubtedly trenches. In the next place, the roar of the engine totally drowned out all the reports of the guns, and the explosions of the shells which are such a striking feature of the front.

To make matters still more undramatic there was no battle going on at the precise moment when we shot downward out of the clouds, but only a rather languid artillery exchange. The only signs of its being a front at all were the bursting shells from the French batteries. These little puffs of smoke in the hazy distance the pilot spotted unerringly, but he had a discouraging time pointing them out to my unaccustomed eyes as we raced along.

The sun was getting very low, so we reluctantly swept round, and, leaving the silver band of the Aisne behind us, started for home. We kept low now so that the landscape was very clear and interesting. First we passed over the city of Compiègne to the accompaniment of an artillery obligato, then right over the big dark green forest of Compiègne, then on to Senlis, where we stooped lower so that I could plainly get a bird's-eye view of the havoc. Then on and on without incident to Paris, to the aviation field from which I had started just one hour and 25 minutes earlier.

Suddenly the motors stopped, the aeroplane keeled over on to the tip of its left wing, and, pivoting round on it, we began our dizzy spiral descent. First on one wing tip and then on the other we corkscrewed dizzily down; first the whole surface of the earth would swiftly fly up, revolving as it came, and slap me on the left side of the face, then a fraction of a second later the same revolving surface would have swiftly up to slap me on the right side of my face. This double spiral descent is certainly by all odds the dizziest proceeding that was ever devised by man. Finally, with a swoop which I made sure would carry away most of the chimney pots of the suburbs, we made a beautiful glide and alighted as smoothly on the grass of the aviation field as a canoe launched from a beach into a quiet lake.

MIRACULOUS LUCK.

There was one very vivid thrill left. As the aeroplane came to a stop a mechanic came running up carrying a pneumatic wheel. He spoke a few sharp words to the pilot, and the latter asked me to get out quickly; that he would return and explain some of the details of our flight a little later on. So I scrambled out, the mechanic scrambled into my place, carrying the wheel, and with a rattle and a roar the aeroplane rolled across the field and leapt up into the air again. Some aviation officers pointed to a machine a few thousand feet above us, and explained that in leaving the ground that machine had lost one of its wheels.

The airman was ignorant of this, and unless warned in time would, on trying to make his landing, turn turtle and get killed. My pilot had gone up to meet him in the upper air and by waving the wheel at him indicate his predicament, so that he could land on the left wheel and tail of his machine.

"Unless he understands before he lands he is a dead man," said the officer.

This really was a dramatic spectacle—the one airman soaring on guard high in the sky in complete unconsciousness of the death that awaited him, the other climbing nearer and nearer, then circling round and round in narrowing circles. Finally the first machine started down.

"He understands," said some.

"No, he doesn't," said others.

"Got the ambulance ready," ordered the aviation captain.

We all stood perfectly powerless and watched the machine spiral down. As he made his glide men stood in the field waving spare wheels at him to ensure his understanding. But instead of landing tilted to the left on his sound wheel and tail he made his landing leaning over a little to the right where the wheel was missing. As it touched the ground the great machine buried its nose in the ground, its tail rose until it stood perpendicular, and then fell forward in a somersault, so that the plane was lying on its back.

"He's finished; get the ambulance," ordered the captain.

We all started at a run across the field toward the motionless aeroplane, the motor ambulance following close on our heels. As we got to the wreck a figure crawled out and began to swear fluently at not having been warned in a way that a sane man could understand.

How this airman escaped will always remain a complete mystery.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ASSAM.

MOTHER AND FAMILY OF FIVE DECAPITATED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Report of a horrible tragedy reached Calcutta this morning from Sunamgunj in the District of Sylhet. It states that on the night of 8th September Jha Buksh and his sister Mariam Biby armed with "daos" entered their brother's room and severed the heads of their mother, brother's wife, one son and three daughters.

The motive of the crime is not yet known. When the police came to arrest them they offered stubborn resistance, but they were subsequently overpowered and arrested.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF MONAZITE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Export of monazite sand from British India except to the United Kingdom is [illegible]

ITALO-TURKISH RUPTURE.

CAUSES THAT LED TO DECLARATION OF WAR.

PORTE'S BROKEN PROMISES.

"The Times" correspondent at Rome telegraphed on August 21 as follows:—

The Turkish authorities refused to allow Italians in Turkey to embark and return to their native country, though they had assured the Italian Government that such permission was imminent. The Council of Ministers yesterday decided to send instructions to the Ambassador at Constantinople, the Marquis Garroni, to declare war on Turkey.

Passports were delivered immediately to the Ottoman Ambassador in Rome, and he is leaving to-day with his staff.

The Government's action has met with the unconditional approval of the nation, which is sick of Turkish methods of tergiversation. Now that war has been declared Italy intends to act vigorously to bring the Turks to a sense of their duty.

OFFICIAL ITALIAN STATEMENT.

A circular addressed by the Italian Government to its representatives abroad, setting forth all the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey, is as follows:—

Immediately after signing the Treaty of Lausanne the Ottoman Government violated it, and continued these violations uninterruptedly up to the present. The Ottoman Government never seriously took any steps to put an immediate end to hostilities in Libya, in conformity with its solemn engagements, and did nothing towards releasing Italian prisoners of war.

The Ottoman soldiers remaining in Tripolitinia and Cyrenaica were kept under the command of the same officers, continuing to use the Ottoman flag, and keeping their rifles and guns. Enver Bey directed hostilities in Libya against the Italian Army until the end of November, 1912. Aziz Bey only left this region with 800 regular soldiers in June, 1913. The treatment accorded both of them on their return to Turkey proves clearly that their acts had the full consent of the Imperial authorities.

After the departure of Aziz Bey officers of the Turkish Army continued to arrive in Cyrenaica. At present they are there, besides some whose names the Italian Government knows, 35 young men from Bengazi, whom Enver Pasha took in December against our wish to Constantinople, where they were admitted to the military school, and then were sent unknown to us to Cyrenaica. Despite contrary declarations, it is known with certainty that the Holy War of 1914 was proclaimed also against the Italians in Africa. A mission of Turkish officers and soldiers instructed to take presents to the chiefs of the Senussi, rebels against the Italian authority in Libya, was recently captured by the French naval forces.

The relations of peace and friendship which the Italian Government had believed it would be able to establish after the Treaty of Lausanne with the Turkish Government exist no longer between the two countries, owing to the fault of the latter. Therefore, since it had been established that all diplomatic protests against the violation of the Treaty were perfectly useless, the Italian Government could not act otherwise for the protection of the high interest of the State and the defence of its Colonies against the persistent menaces and effective acts of hostility on the part of the Ottoman Government.

THE ULTIMATUM.

A decision in this sense was made all the more necessary and urgent as the Ottoman Government committed quite recently flagrant violations of the rights, interests, and even liberty of Italian soldiers in the Empire without the most energetic protests presented on the subject by the Ambassador in Constantinople being of any use. In view of the evasions of the Ottoman Government concerning notably the free departure of Italian citizens in Asia Minor, these protests had to assume during the last few days the form of an ultimatum. On the third of this month the Ambassador in Constantinople, on the instructions of the Royal Government, addressed to the Grand Vizier a Note containing the four following demands:—

(1) That Italians should leave Beirut freely.

(2) That Italians in Smyrna, Port Vurla being impracticable, should be allowed to leave via Sighadjik.

(3) That the Ottoman Government should freely allow Italians to embark at Mersina, Alexandretta, Haifa, and Jaffa.

(4) That the local authorities of the interior should give up their opposition to the departure of Italian subjects going to the coast, and should, on the contrary, provide facilities for their voyage.

On the 5th instant, before the limit of the term of 48 hours fixed by our ultimatum had expired, the Ottoman Government by a Note signed by the Grand Vizier accepted each point of our demands. As a result of this solemn declaration the Italian Government would have been able to send two ships to Rhodes with instructions there to await orders to go and embark Italian citizens who had for a long time remained in the expectation of being repatriated at the above-mentioned ports of Asia Minor.

Now from news received by the American Consular authorities, to whom was entrusted in several localities the protection of Italian interests, it appears, on the contrary, that at Beirut the military authorities on the 9th instant revoked the consent for departure granted a short while before. A similar revocation was made at Mersina, and it was also declared that the military authorities should have prevented the embarkation of subjects of other nations in Syria.

In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government and following upon our Ultimatum of August 3 (provoked by the evasions of the Ottoman Government, particularly with regard to the free departure of Italian subjects from Asia Minor) the Italian Government has sent instructions to the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople

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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

OUR GUN POLICY.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS COMPARED.

Reproduced from Cassier's Engineering Monthly.

Four of the 13 5 guns of H.M.S. Queen Mary firing a salvo.

The guns of a first-class battleship firing a broadside.

In the light of the experience of the past twelve months the British Admiralty may congratulate itself on the policy with reference to guns adopted in the years preceding the war, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd in "Cassier's Engineering Monthly." Credit is also due to the great armament firms of the United Kingdom for the spirited manner in which, amid not a few discouraging, and even alarming, circumstances they co-operated with the naval authorities. They sank large sums of money in plant for the manufacture of guns, as well as armour, during a period when there was a growing agitation against naval progress in and out of the House of Commons, and it seemed possible that the pacifist section of the community might succeed in putting sufficient pressure on the Government of the day to cut off all orders.

All this on the one hand. On the other in Germany and Austria-Hungary the technical authorities were embarassed by no such difficulties. They worked in a militarist atmosphere, with the support of the most influential sections of the nations. They could obtain practically any money they desired. Yet in spite of these favourable circumstances, their gun policy has been shown by events to have been a failure. The war came, fortunately for the British Navy, before they had had time to repair past errors, and to this fact, in some measure, must be attributed the inactivity of the main fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary during the past twelve months.

This point may be made clear by reference to the gun policy adopted by the Germans after they had, in the spring of 1898, passed the first of the succession of German Navy Acts. At that time the most powerful battleships of the German Fleet were the four vessels of the Worth class, which, on a displacement of 9,874 tons, mounted six 11-inch guns of a weak type, in pairs in turrets on the centre line. This armament was associated with a complete armoured belt, 15.8 inches thick at the top and 7.9 inches at the bottom, amidships, and with a width of 6.6 feet; even at the ends the thickness was 11.8 inches and 7.1 inches, top and bottom, respectively. They were powerfully armed and well protected ships of slow speed—about 17 knots—with an exceedingly modest provision of coal; 620 to 1,033 tons, about 100 tons of oil being also stored, for even at that date the Germans used oil as an auxiliary agent. The secondary armament was weak, consisting of eight 4.1-inch quickfirers, with a similar number of 16 pounders.

When the first Navy Act was passed, the Marineamt was already committed to a new design—known as the Kaiser type, the first of which, the Kaiser Frederich III., was laid down in April, 1895, and was followed in later years by four other units, the last being the Kaiser Barbarossa begun in August, 1898. These battleships were over 1,000 tons heavier than the Wörths, carried little more coal (with twice as much oil), were provided with approximately the same armour, but had an entirely different armament. In place of the 11-inch gun of 30 calibres, each was provided with four 9.4-inch guns of 40 calibres in association with fourteen 5.9 quickfirers (eight in casemates and six singly in turrets) and a dozen 16 pounders. Whereas the earlier battleships had only two 18-inch torpedo tubes on the broadside, the later ones were given five tubes. Some of the additional weight of the ships was represented by the heavier secondary armament and the remainder went in the engines and boilers, the design providing for an additional knot in speed. At their trials the legend speed was considerably exceeded.

ADVENT OF VON TIRPITZ.

The Grand Admiral von Tirpitz came on the scene and the task of rebuilding the German Navy was begun. What type of ship should be built? What battle gun should be selected at a moment when other Powers, with the exception of Austria-Hungary—of which more later on—were mounting 12-inch weapons? The new Naval Secretary had been identified during his active career at sea with the torpedo service. He decided on the retention of the 9.4-inch gun, with its 474 lb. shell, although at the date Krupps claimed to be prepared to make 11-inch and 12-inch naval guns. For the latter weapons a perforation through iron was claimed, according to Trésidder's formula, in the case of the 50 calibre types, of 49.1 and 45.1 inches respectively; while for the 9.4-inch only 38.4 inches was claimed. However, the Marineamt selected the 40 calibre 9.4-inch gun with a perforation as low as 30 inches. It was stated at that time that the Naval Secretary and his staff attached primary importance to quantity of fire, and deliberately rejected a heavier weapon, with a bigger shell, in order to secure the high rate of fire of the 9.4-inch gun. They assumed that battles would be fought at a range at which this gun would perform all that would be required of it, and that they would secure the benefit arising from pouring a storm of shells on the enemy. They argued that the Krupp gun was superior to other guns and that their end must be to develop in action an overwhelming fire of shells of medium weight, since in their opinion they could, by pursuing that policy, gain the mastery over the slower firing, though heavier, guns of an enemy.

In line with this policy as to the primary gun, they devoted great weight to the secondary armament. At a time when in British ships designers were content with a dozen 6-inch quickfirers, the Germans decided to mount from fourteen to eighteen 5.9-inch guns—50 per cent. more in the latter case. Of these eighteen quickfirers, ten were placed in the main deck battery, four singly in turrets on the upper deck and the remaining four in a casemate round the forward barbette. Each vessel was also given a dozen 16 pounders, and had, as in the preceding class, five tubes for 18 torpedoes.

The idea was to produce a class of battleships which could in action discharge a storm of shell on an enemy. The design adhered to a speed of 18 knots, but the maximum coal capacity was increased to 1,770 tons. An improvement in armour manufacture suggested the possibility of a reduction in the thickness of the belt, but the depth was increased by nearly a foot. Thus the thickness amidships was placed at 8.9 inches, but for the rest the vessels were provided with excellent protection.

Of these battleships of the new type—the Wittelsbachs—the bigger coal capacity of which indicated a departure from the coast defence idea—five were laid down under the estimates of 1899 and 1900—the class comprising the Wittelsbach, Wettin, Zahringen, Schwaben, and Mecklenburg. They cost roughly £1,000,000 each, and in view of their armament, protection, speed and radius of action they represented good value, judged from the point of view of the German authorities.

Germany by this policy obtained ten battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement, each carrying four 9.4 inch guns in association with a very heavy secondary battery and good armour protection.

A DRAMATIC CHANGE OF POLICY.

Then there came a dramatic change in gun policy. In the two ships authorised in 1901 the 9.4 inch gun was abandoned. As in the meantime there had been no change on the part of foreign admiralties, the presumption was that the German technical authorities had come to realise that hitherto they had been committing an error. The arguments by which the 9.4 inch weapon had been supported were all thrown overboard, and the German Admiralty announced that in the new battleships the 11 inch gun of 40 calibres would be mounted.

In the meantime, it should not be forgotten, the Reichstag, as a result of a vigorous campaign in the country had been prevailed upon—in 1900—to pass a new Navy Act, practically doubling the establishment of ships and making provision for a great increase of the personnel. This new measure was accompanied by a Memorandum in which Germany's naval needs were measured in relation with the strength of "the greatest sea Power." It was consistent, therefore, with the new policy that, as war with the "greatest sea Power" was contemplated, ships should be built which would bear comparison with the finest ships which were then under construction for the British Navy. When the German battleships hitherto built came to be studied in the light of the new ambitions, they were found to be wanting and hence the decision to introduce a new class.

In the new vessels—of the Braunsweig class four 11 inch guns were mounted in place of a similar number of 9.4 inch weapons. Why the Germans did not determine at once to jump to the 12 inch, thus bringing the new battleships in line with those under construction for other Powers, has never been explained officially. On the other hand, Krupps—whose advice may have been determinative of action—repeatedly professed that they regarded their 11 inch gun—with its 521 lb. projectile and an advertised muzzle velocity of 2,625 foot tons—

(Continued on page 13.)

TABLE SHOWING GUNS OF 7.5 AND OVER IN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

BRITISH NAVY.

Class.		15 in.	13.5 in.	12 in.	9.2 in.	7.5 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Erin	(1)	.. .. ..	10	..	..	..	16	..
Canada	(1)	.. .. ..	10*	..	..	..	16	..
Queen Elizabeth	(5)	 40	..	..	..	..	60	..
Iron Duke	(4)	.. .. ..	40	..	..	..	48	..
King George V.	(4)	.. .. ..	40	..	..	..	..	64
Orion	(4)	.. .. ..	40	..	..	..	..	64
Colossus	(3)	.. .. ..	..	30	..	..	..	48
St. Vincent	(3)	.. .. ..	..	30	..	..	..	54
Bellerophon	(3)	.. .. ..	..	30	..	..	..	48
Dreadnought	(1)	.. .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Agincourt	(1)	.. .. ..	..	14	..	..	20	..
Total	30							
Lord Nelson	(2)	.. .. ..	..	8	20	..	..	..
King Edward VII	(8)	.. .. ..	..	32	32	..	80	..
Swiftsure	(1)	.. .. ..	..	..	4†	14	..	..
Queen	(4)	.. .. ..	..	16	..	..	48	..
Implacable	(1)	.. .. ..	..	4	..	..	12	..
Duncan	(5)	.. .. ..	..	20	..	..	60	..
Canopus	(4)	.. .. ..	..	16	..	..	48	..
Magnificent	(8)	.. .. ..	..	32	..	..	96	..
Total	33							
Tiger	(1)	.. .. ..	8	..	..	..	12	..
Queen Mary	(3)	.. .. ..	24	..	..	..	..	48
New Zealand	(3)	.. .. ..	..	24	..	..	..	48
Invincible	(3)	.. .. ..	..	24	..	..	..	48
Total	10							
Minatour	(3)	.. .. ..	..	..	12	30	..	..
Achilles	(4)	.. .. ..	..	..	24	16	..	..
Duke of Edinburgh	(2)	.. .. ..	..	..	12	..	20	..
Devonshire	(6)	.. .. ..	..	..	..	24	36	..
Drake	(3)	.. .. ..	..	..	6	..	48	..
Cornwall	(8)	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	112	..
Euryalus	(3)	.. .. ..	..	..	6	..	36	..
	29	40	142	290	116	84	788	412

* 14 in. and not 13.5 in. † Four 10 in. and not 9.2 in.

GERMAN NAVY.

		15 in.	12 in.	11 in.	9.4 in.	8.2 in.	6.7 in.	5.9 in
Konig	(4)	.. ..	40*	..	..	..	..	56
Kaiser	(5)	.. ..	50	..	..	..	..	70
Oldenburg	(4)	.. ..	48	..	..	..	..	56
Posen	(4)	.. ..	..	48	..	..	..	48
Total	17							
Deutschland	(4)	.. ..	..	16	..	..	56	..
Braunschswig	(5)	.. ..	..	20	..	..	70	..
Wittelsbach	(5)	.. ..	..	..	20	..	..	90
Kaiser old	(5)	.. ..	..	..	20	..	..	90
Total	19							
Von der Tann	(1)	.. ..	..	8	..	..	..	10
Moltke	(1)	.. ..	..	10	..	..	..	12
Lutzow	(3)	.. ..	24	..	..	..	..	36
Total	5							
Roon	(1)	.. ..	..	..	..	4	..	10
Friedrich Karl	(2)	.. ..	..	..	..	8	..	20
Prinz Heinrich	(1)	.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	10
Furst Bismarck	(1)	.. ..	..	..	4	..	..	12
	29	.. ..	162	102	46	12	126	520

* It is possible, though not probable, that these guns have been replaced by 15 in. weapons while under construction.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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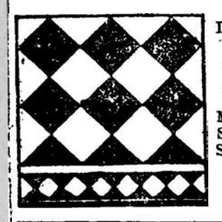

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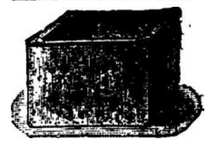

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OUR GUN POLICY.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS COMPARED.

(*Continued from page* 12.)

as superior to the wire-wound British gun with its 850 lb. shell and a muzzle velocity of about 2,900 foot tons. They predicted that the British guns would fire erratically and that, owing to erosion, their life would be short. Their arguments prevailed with the Marineamt, with the result that under the estimate of 1901-5 ten battleships of the new type were laid down. The main armament of four 11 inch guns was associated with fourteen 6.7 inch guns, the same idea, as in the earlier vessels, of the value of quantity rather than quality of fire, being represented.

POSITION AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

These 20 battleships, with their forty 9.4 inch and forty 11 inch guns, in association with heavy secondary armaments, constituted the pre-Dreadnought fleet of Germany on the outbreak of war when the British Fleet included 40 battleships, each mounting four 12 inch guns and ten of them, of the Lord Nelson and King Edward classes, carrying also 9.4 inch guns.

Even when the all big gun policy was adopted in Great Britain, and the Dreadnoughts were built, the Marineamt remained faithful to the 11 inch gun in their first four Dreadnoughts of the Posen type, which were given a dozen of these weapons. The ships were badly designed and the guns faultily disposed, and in consequence this quartette represented no great accession of strength to the German Fleet. It is known that the designs were prepared before the Germans had full knowledge of the principles incorporated in the original British Dreadnoughts. If they did not in their haste commit every every error they could commit, [illegible] at any rate they built in great haste [illegible] four ships of which few of the Kaiser's naval officers have since had a good word to say.

Mark what followed. It constitutes the German official opinion on German gun policy during the last years of the 19th and the earlier years of the 20th century. Under the estimates of 1908 two battleships were laid down and at last the 12 inch gun was adopted. It proved to be the primary weapon of the Oldenburg class—four ships—and of the new Kaiser class—five ships. Germany at last came into line with other Powers. And then came another change. Under the estimates of 1913—too late for the ships to be completed before the opening of the war in 1915—provision was, it was rumoured, made for building ships with a 15 inch gun. The result of Germany's policy with reference to guns was that when the war opened, the defence of German maritime interest depended, in the main, on 9.4 inch and 11 inch guns, with a small number of 12 inch weapons.

BRITISH 15 INCH GUNS.

In the meantime what had British gun policy been? The record is of pecular interest in the light of the war, which has shown the value of the big gun, and so far as any experience has been obtained, has shown that quantity of fire is of far less importance than quality of fire—in other words that the big gun is the better gun at all ranges. When the Germans were protesting that the 9.4 inch gun was as good a gun as any Navy could require, the British authorities continued to mount the 12 inch gun, remaining faithful to the wire-wound system. Soon after the Germans had decided on the 11 inch guns, experiments with a new 13.5 inch weapon were begun in the United Kingdom. Just as the Germans were hovering on the brink, wondering whether they ought not to adopt the 12 inch gun, the British Admiralty determined to go a step further, and in all secrecy, a 15 inch weapon was manufactured. On the very eve of the war the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill) made a reference to British gun policy which bears recalling in view of later events.

"Two years ago we knew that other countries [this remark did not apply to Germany or Austria-Hungary], had already decided, and had actually begun in some cases, to adopt a number of more powerful weapons than we possessed in the 13.5 inch gun. In the Queen Elizabeth type we wished also to have exceptional speed without any loss of gun-power or protection or undue increase in displacement. We had thus to give up one of the five turrets to find room for the extra boiler power, and in order to maintain our gun-power we had to increase the calibre of the guns. Thus we had eight 15 inch guns instead of ten 13.5 inch guns. There is no great difference in cost involved in this.

"But what is remarkable is that while other countries were debating and experimenting, we acted. We ordered the whole of the 15 inch guns for the ships of the 1912-13 programme without ever making a trial gun. We trusted entirely to British naval science in marine artillery, to the excellence of our gun-making system, and to the quality of British workmanship. When the first of these 15 inch guns was tried, a year ago, it yielded ballistic results which vindicated, with what is to the lay mind marvellous exactitude, the minutest calculations of the designer. It is the best gun we have ever had; it reproduces all the virtues of the 13.5 inch gun on a larger scale, and it is the most accurate gun at all ranges that we have ever had, and, as it is never pressed to its full compass by explosive discharges it will be an exceptionally long-lived gun.

"Its power may be measured by the fact that whereas the 13.5 inch gun hurls a 1,400 lb. projectile, a 15 inch gun discharges a projectile of nearly a ton in weight, and can hurl this immense mass of metal 10 or 12 miles. That is to say, there has been an increase of rather more than 30 per cent.—I am purposely vague on this point—in the weight of this projectile for an addition of 1½ inch to the calibre. This increase in the capacity of the shell produces results in far greater proportion in its explosive power, and the high explosive charge which the 15 inch gun can carry through and get inside the thickest armour afloat is very nearly half as large again in the 15 inch gun as was the charge in the 13.5 inch."

So far as gun policy is concerned, the war opened at a most inconvenient moment for the Germans. They had been forced to realise the series of mistakes which had been made, but they had not had time to remedy the errors by the only possible means—namely by building new ships. They realised that in the contest of wits plus science they had been defeated and, in the knowledge of that defeat, they had to face the contest for the command of the sea. Writing in the spring of last year in the "Naval Annual," Commander Charles Robinson, R.N., put the matter in an effective light:—

"The prolonged adherence of the Germans to the 12 in. gun came rather as a surprise, but it was not a new thing for them to keep a small gun which had proved satisfactory instead of adopting promptly a heavier calibre, after the example of Great Britain. They continued to put 11 inch guns into battleships many years after 12 inch guns were being mounted by other countries. The first British ships to be equipped with 13.5-inch guns were the Orion and Lion, of the 1909-10 programme. Four years were to elapse, however, before Germany relinquished the 12-inch gun.

"For purposes of comparison, it may be pointed out that of the Dreadnought battleships of the two Powers, Great Britain has ten, with 12-inch batteries, all complete; twelve with 13.5-inch batteries, ten being complete, and ten with 15-inch batteries, of which two are launched. Germany has four with 11-inch batteries, all complete; thirteen with 12-inch batteries, nine being complete, and two with 15-inch batteries, building on the stocks.

"Turning to battle-cruisers, the first to mount 12-inch guns in the German Navy was the Derfflinger, of the 1911-12 programme, launched on July 1st, 1913. The four earlier battle-cruisers. Von der Tann, Moltke, Goeben, and Seydlitz, have 11-inch guns. The Lutzow, Ersatz, Hertha, and Ersatz Victoria Luise, of the 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 programme respectively, are reported to have a similar armament to the Derfflinger. Germany will thus have four battle-cruisers mounting 11-inch guns and four mounting 12-inch guns completed in 1917."

How do the navies stand in big guns? The table on page 104 gives the guns of 4-inch and over, mounted by the battleships, battle-cruisers and armoured cruisers of the British and German fleets, which had been completed by this summer—allowances being made for vessels lost in the course of the war. The contrast is of interest as an indication of failure of German gun policy.

This contrast—which must be studied in the knowledge that the British Fleet has been deprived since the opening of the war of seven battleships and five armoured cruisers, gives a very effective picture of the relative guns power of the two navies. Of guns over the 12-inch calibre the Germans possess none, whereas the British Navy has 212; of 12-inch or 11-inch guns the enemy has 264 and the British Fleet 290. The strength of the German lies in the guns of the calibres which this war has shown to be comparatively ineffective at the ranges at which a modern engagement is fought. It must be no small matter for congratulation to the British people that the war came before the Germans had had an opportunity to repair the past errors in their gun policy.

The same mistakes were also committed by Austria-Hungary. The naval authorities of the Dual Monarchy appear to have followed more or less blindly the example set by the Marineamt in Berlin. They also remained faithful to the 9.4-inch gun, when in neighbouring fleets far more powerful artillery was being mounted. The result is that the ships of the Austro-Hungarian Fleet are weakly armed in contrast with the vessels under the flags of France and Italy.

This is the day of the big gun, capable of being fought at a great range, and even at a moderate range it has been shown to be a more deadly weapon than guns using lighter shells.

It is reported that the Germans—and probably also the Austrians—thought to compensate for the character of their naval artillery by increasing the elevation of their guns. Whereas in the British and American navies 15 degrees elevation has always been given, the Germans determined on 30 degrees and claimed that they had thereby made the 8.2-inch gun—such as the Blucher carried—equal in range to the British 13.5-inch weapon and superior to the latest British type of 12-inch gun. Had their theory proved accurate, Admiral von Spee's Squadron should not have been sunk and the Blucher destroyed.

In the remarkable development of modern naval artillery British firms have taken a notable part. Progress has been rapid. It is apt to be forgotten that there are men—and Sir Andrew Noble, the chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. is a conspicuous example—associated with the manufacture of the wonderful guns which are being mounted in the British Fleet to-day who have not only watched, but assisted in the evolution from a type of artillery differing little in character from that employed at the Battle of Trafalgar. Some years ago Sir Andrew Noble, in the course of a lecture at the Institution of Naval Architects—at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1899—indulged in some reminiscences. He pointed out that the guns with which he was familiar in the early days of his career—about 1850—"were nearly as primitive, differing in little except in size and power, from those with which the fleet which met the Armada were armed."

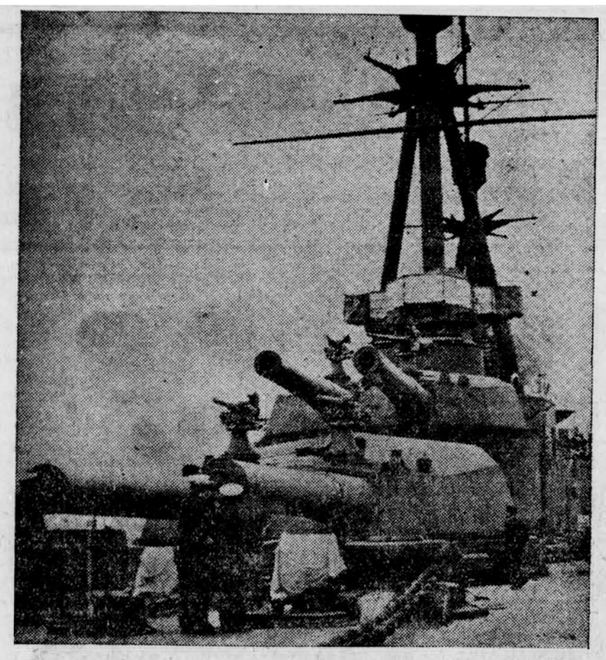
"In the year I have mentioned, and it will be remembered that within a short period the long peace which succeeded the Napoleonic wars was broken, the principal guns with which our ships were armed were 32-prs. They were, we must admit, of very rude construction, mere blocks of cast iron, the sole machining spent upon them being the formation of the bore and the drilling of the vent. The velocity of the shot was about 1,600 feet per second, and the energy developed in it by the charge was about 570 foot-tons.

"The carriage upon which this rude gun was mounted was even more rude. It was made, as described by Lord Armstrong and Mr. Vavasseur, entirely of wood; generally, in later years, of teak or mahogany. It was carried on wooden trucks, or sometimes the rear trucks were replaced by a chock. The recoil was controlled by the friction of abnormally large wooden axles, and sometimes by wedges acting on the trucks, and was finally brought to by the breeching by which the gun was attached to the vessel's side. The elevation was fixed by quoins resting on a quoin bed, and handspikes were used either for training or for elevating. For the running out, at the date I have mentioned, blocks and tackle were generally employed.

"To work, with any degree of smartness such rude weapons, a very strong gun crew was necessary, and, indeed, the gun and its carriage were absolutely controlled by its crew.

"In the year 1858 the first great step in artillery progress was made. In that year the Committee on Rifled Cannon recommended the introduction of the rifled Armstrong guns into the service, and the experiments which were made with these and other rifled guns opened the eyes of all who gave attention to the subject to the great advantages possessed by the new artillery."

This quotation is of interest because there is a tendency to forget how rapid has been the progress in naval artillery in the lifetime of men still associated with the manufacture of armaments. From the 32 pounders of 1850 an advance has already been made to the 15-inch of the British service and the splendid 16-inch experimental gun of the American Navy. The latter weapon throws a projectile not of 32 lbs., but of 2,400 lbs. with an energy sufficient to penetrate 67.3 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle.



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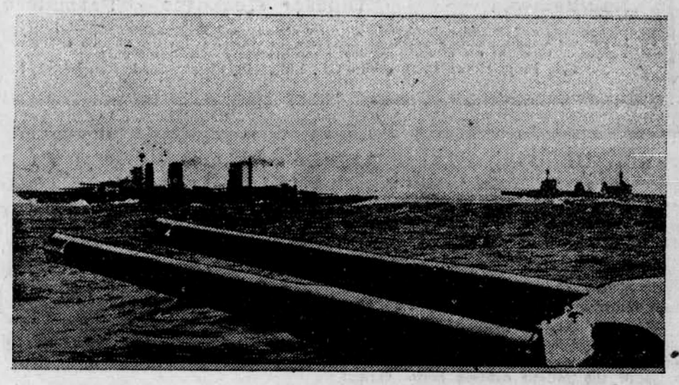
The fore turrets of the Kongo showing four of her eight 14in. guns. This battle-cruiser was designed and built by Messrs. Vickers Ltd., and is considerd by competent authorities to be superior to any ship of this type of her date.



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The battle cruiser action in the North Sea on Jan. 24, 1915, the guns of H. M. S. Tiger in the foreground, and H. M. ships Princess Royal on the left and New Zealand in the distance,

FRENCH WAR LIBRARY.

ALL THE NATIONS' RECORDS AND PICTURES.

For the National Library of France the war year has naturally been a time of more than ordinary calm, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Fortunately, it had not participated in the Leipzig Book Exhibition last year, so it has not suffered losses like those of England and Russia. But some manuscripts were on loan to the University of Louvain; and there is some anxiety as to whether they will be recovered.

The directors of the library have been using their leisure to lay the foundations of a great collection of war literature; and thousands of official publications of different countries, narratives, propagandist pamphlets, illustrated papers, prints, caricatures, posters, picture postcards, and things so insignificant as tramway tickets, have been gathered. The librarians believe that many of these ephemeral publications will be of value to the historian. There are legal and other difficulties with regard to German and Austrian prints; but these have been partially overcome with the help of neutral friends of the great French national institution.

FRENCH JOURNALS.

One of the most interesting parts of the collection is that of French soldiers' papers. There are nearly sixty journals issued only in and for the trenches—a striking manifestation of French gaiety, intelligence, and endurance. Humour is their predominant note; but some print verses, drawings, and even serious articles. One of them warns its contributions that manuscripts will not be returned, and that proofs are given exclusively to the enemy (epreuves, meaning either proofs or punishment). Another chaffs the censor of letters.

The "Echo des Marmites" (marmite, or stew-pot, is the generic name for shells) prints an enlightening article on war slang, from which we learn that the "poilu" calls a middle-sized shell a "cigar," and a large one a "pipe"; a rifle is a "nought," a bayonet a "toothpick," and so on. The inventiveness one can understand; but how does such a lingo propagate itself?

A considerable number of German prints have already been obtained. They include copies of the Prussian official bulletins in Esperanto—thus, "Reims estas okupita sen batalo"—intended to be posted up in the United States. The series does not include any mention of the Allied victory of the Marne.

Of peculiar interest is an illustrated edition in English of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt"—"Illustrated War Chronicle: The Real Truth About the War." This consists in part of actual British illustrations with falsified texts. Thus there is a picture of Malines, showing houses on fire or in ruins, with the inscription: "Malines devastated by the Belgians."

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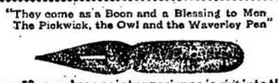

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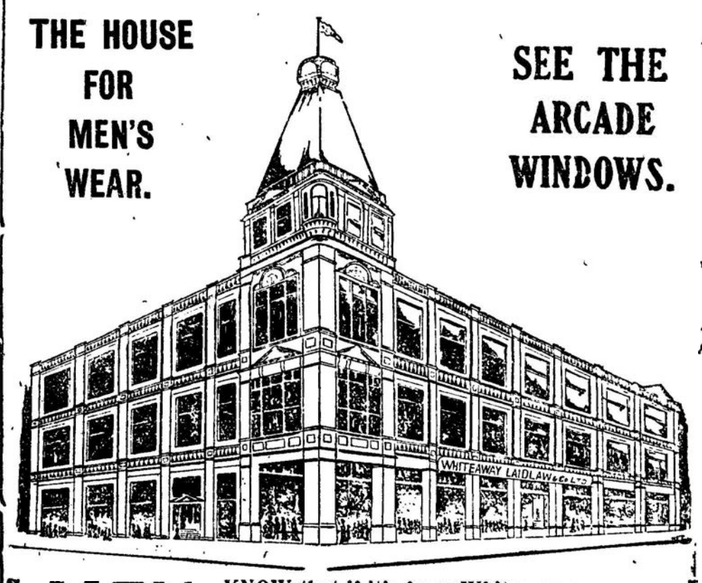

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MAN WITH A CHARMED LIFE.

COL. McCAY'S LUCK AMONG THE BULLETS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A remarkable story of Colonel J. W. McCay, leader of the 2nd (Victorian) Infantry Brigade in its heroic attacks on Gaba Tepe and Cape Helles, in Gallipoli and apparently a man with "a charmed" life is told in the Melbourne "Argus." Writing from Alexandria, the special [illegible] correspondent of the "Argus" says the Brigadier has returned to the firing line after a fortnight in hospital having been hit in the leg by a stray bullet in the dark after the fight at Cape Helles. His strict discipilinary measures during training did not tend to make him altogether popular with his troops when the expedition moved off from Egypt, says the correspondent, but "now there is neither officer nor man who would not willingly face any emergency for his chief. Colonel McCay showed his subordinates that he was prepared to face exactly the same risks as themselves, and they grew to love him for it." The article continues:—

Colonel McCay was in one of the first barges to touch Turkish territory, and he jumped into water chest deep. When the first landing party had seized the forward trenches Colonel McCay went back to the beach to meet the second units and to show them the way. On the climb down the cliff his cap was knocked off, and on picking it up he was surprised to find a bullet-hole through rim and crown. Scarcely had he replaced the cap on his head than it was snatched off again, the bullet this time entering the crown and coming out above the peak. The brigadier decided to carry the cap in his hand for the remainder of the distance. He conducted the second line into position, and then went back for the third, a bullet passing through his sleeve in the course of the journey.

On returning to the occupied trenches Colonel McCay left his body exposed while examining the position with his field-glasses. One soldier becoming exasperated at his leader's daring, called out," Don't be a—— fool! Come in here out of the pet!" The brigadier smiled and answered "Ah, it's all right; they can't hit me!" Just as that instant a bullet knocked the walking-stick from under his arm. Colonel McCay calmly picked up the longer piece and continued his observation. Then he sat down on the parapet and directed the fire, with bullets buzzing all around him. It seemed impossible that any man should be able to remain unharmed in such a dangerous position, but for two hours enemy marksmen tried in vain to move him.

"I'M GOING ON WITH MY STICK."

Then came instructions for the Victorian brigade to move on. With concealed field guns and hidden riflemen pouring a hail of missiles directly in front it seemed to be a matter of impossibility for any single soldier to advance. But Colonel McCay, carrying only a broken cane, pointed the way and asked his troops to follow him. "He just stood up in the middle of that storm of shot and shell as if only grasshoppers were flying past him instead of bullets," remarked one Daylesford man in referring to the incident. "He looked serious, but was no different to what we were accustomed to see him on parade at Mena. Then he said, 'I'm going on with my stick. You can follow me with your rifles if you like. Are you coming?' Someone called out, 'My blooming oath!' and after that it was a race to see who would have his bayonet at work first. The brigadier finished a good second. The first man up was killed."

Seven days later came the fight at Cape Helles, in which the Victorian brigade reinforced the attacking party. Once more Colonel McCay appeared to be invulnerable. Bullets plucked his clothing right and left, but none touched his skin. Between brigade headquarters and the firing line was one dangerous passage 60 yards wide. As officers crossed this space they afforded the Turkish marksmen much the same kind of practice as is enjoyed by crack shots at Williamstown in the "running man" competition—only on this occasion the target was flesh and blood.

Officer after officer was winged or killed as he crossed this spot. Major W. E. H. Cass, Colonel McCay's brigade major, was already down with a bullet through the chest when his chief made his first crossing. A machine gun traversed the position, even commanding a bush which provided the only piece of cover on the way. A periscope which the brigadier carried in his left hand was hit on top first, and then at the opposite end. Finally the remaining portion was whisked out of his hand, the concussion causing a sudden numbness. Colonel McCay got across safely, however, and covered the same ground four times more during the afternoon.

Once a bullet broke off short what remained of the stick, and the brigadier threw the other part away. A soldier subsequently picked it up as a keepsake and talisman.

Out of 4,000 odd men who went into battle behind Colonel McCay it is believed that 1,500 were put out of action. In view of these figures it will be possible to form some opinion as to the extraordinary good fortune of the commander. The firing ceased—as much as it ever does just now in Gallipoli—and under cover of darkness Colonel McCay retired from the firing line to arrange for food and water to be sent forward. This was at 2 o'clock. The man who had been an exposed target all day for the best shots of the Sultan's army was hit when they could not see him. He has since been an impatient hospital inmate, but hurried off to the front again at the first opportunity.

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HEROIC DEEDS IN GALLIPOLI

HOW A NEW ZEALANDER DIED.

There is a story of a New Zealander which should go down to posterity, writes the "Central News" corresponden in the Dardanelles. As an example of sterling pluck it is without precedent. Unfortunately, as in so many other instances, the name of the gallant oversea hero cannot be ascertained. All inquiries have so far failed to produce even the name of his regiment. The story was told me by the chief scout of the New Zealanders, who witnessed the spectacle.

It seems that in the advance one of the men found himself cut off on a high promontory. The Turks were advancing in full force upon him, and the only hope left was for him to surrender. His isolated position, it soon became clear, was due to his having been wounded and overlooked. The strength of the advancing enemy was unknown to us, and the chief scout was at his wits' ends how to find the required information. Judge his astonishment when the wounded man, perched on his excellent point of vantage, began signalling a message. He had no progressed very far when the Turks opened fire upon him. The poor man fell for a moment, but rose again and resumed his message. Again he was shot down—but he was game. He continued to signal valuable information until six shots had found their mark on him. The last shot disabled one arm, yet the dying man raised himself and waved the completion of his message before he fell back dead. "There have been hundreds of instances of wonderful pluck," the chief scout added, "but I believe that caps them all."

A curious object on the Anzac beach is a goat which had learned to appreciate the value of a dug-out. At the sound of an approaching shell, the proximity of which he seems to gauge by instinct, he makes a dash for a particular dug-out which he has appropriated by habit. Some of the men, having learned the weakness of the goat, have taken to imitating the screech of an oncoming shell, thus giving the goat many an unhappy moment. After the apparent danger has passed the goat peers out of his dug-out in the direction from which the shells come, and only leaves the dug-out when satisfied that all danger is past.

CLOSE QUARTERS.

I spent a night in a trench which is separated by about twenty yards from the Turks. It was, I was afterwards told, the safest spot on the Peninsula. Sapping and bombing acted as seconds to the chorus of rifle fire, and we have established a complete mastery over the fire of the enemy. So much so that the Turks find it safest to use their trench only at night. One sap had actually penetrated to their trench, and half-way one of our men was stationed "in case of accident". Accidents were rare. Our trench was bomb-proof, and our specialised periscope rifles scarcely necessitated showing even the top of your hair. Danger here, indeed, was at the minimum. It was on the beach that stray shells and rifle bullets caught the unwary. Yet even so it was a rare occurrence for a shell to find a live target, and the fact makes one ask whether the big expenditure in large ammunition is really worth it. This as a general and not a particular instance.

The Turks certainly do not possess the monopoly of unproductive results. I was on board a ship which suddenly received orders to bombard a Turkish village. We felt the range with a six-pounder, and the signal came "200 yards short." Another shot brought the reply "A hundred to the right," while the third flashed "Eighty over." "Good enough," said the commander, and we gave six rounds rapid, causing a big explosion. Our gunnery undoubtedly has been of a very high order but to find the range at, say, a distance of 20,000 yards (over eleven miles) requires a precision which even modern science fails to give with certainly.

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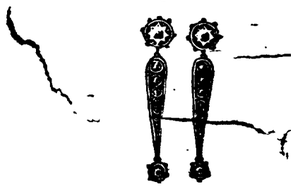

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The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

The Perils of Pauline

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright, Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by over-work. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasures and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure.

A clock-work bomb is exploded on the yacht chartered to seek for the treasure, and Pauline and Harry (who had gone along as a half-breed cook) narrowly escape death.

At the reception in honour of Signor Baskirelli, the distinguished musician, it is proposed that all the guests visit New York's "Chinatown." Baskinelli in league with Owen and Hicks, has arranged with some Chinamen to abduct Pauline and to kill Harry during the visit. The plot is partly carried through and Pauline is hidden by the Chinese within the hollow body of the joss. Harry after a terrific fight with the Chinamen, chops off the head of the joss, releases Pauline and the two escape.

Continued from Friday.

CHAPTER XI.

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For several months after old Mr. Marvin's death, Oven had kept to his cubby-hole room adjoining the financier's small, plain-furnished, workaday office. But recently he had got the habit of doing his work in the library, where the tall, pure statues looked down upon his skulking head and the grand old books that had borne their messages of good from generation to generation, held their high thoughts in stately contrast to his skilled and cruel plots.

Above the bowed bald head that was planning the death of a young girl to gain her fortune stood a figure of Persephone—child of innocence and sunlight—shadowed by black robes of Dis. Upon the coward who feared all but the darkest and most devious passages of crime shone high, clear brows of Caesar and Aurelius. Gray folios of Shakespeare held up to the ambitious ingrate the warning titles of "Lear" and "Hamlet" and "Macbeth." And by his side brooded ever that mystic relic of the farther past—the Mummy, from whose case had stepped a daughter of the Paraohs in the likeness of Pauline.

But Owen thought little of contrasts.

He still chose to work in the library.

He was opening his mail there on a morning in early May when he came across an envelope addressed in the awkward scrawl of Hicks. He tore it apart nervously, for if Hicks could be moved to write it must be a matter of concern. This was the note within:

"Dear Owen—No doubt he suspects you of foul play. He has seen his attorneys and is about to take steps to have you removed from the trusteeship."

The paper crackled in Owen's trembling hand. His watery eyes peered covertly around the room as he reached for his steadying drug.

Braced by the morphine, he read the letter again. So the Baskinelli incident had gone a little too far. Harry Marvin had sense enough to know that he would not have to fight three murderous Italians and a rabble of Chinese unless there had been a plot behind Pauline's peril. It might be best to go directly after Harry—to put him out of the way first. And yet, Owen pondered, there was no proof of anything wrong. Pauline was admittedly plunging into these adventures of her own free will. Nothing could be proved against him or Hicks.

He resumed his work. Among the letters lay an advertising dodger which had been dropped through the door. Owen glanced at it carelessly at first, then with keen interest as an idea seemed to strike him. He read it over:

"BALLOON ASCENSION FROM PALISADES.

Signor Panatella, the famous Italian Aeronaut, will make parachute drop from height never before attempted."

The ascension was to be made that afternoon from one of the amusement parks on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson.

Owen's nerves were beginning to flutter again. The fear that Hicks's note had instilled was returning.

"This is Providence," he muttered to himself, catching up the dodger. But he stopped and tottered back to the table like a stricken man. He braced himself by the table, reached in a drawer and found the stimulant.

After a moment he was strong enough to move around the room. He opened all the dark cases and groped inside. He looked under tables and behind the great couch. Surely there was someeone in the room. Surely a clear-toned voice had repeated after him the word "Providence." But he could find no sign of life. Even the mysterious Mummy held its rapt repose.

Owen slipped through the door and up the stairs. He tapped at the door of Pauline's room. When there came no answer he entered swiftly, laid a paper on the table and glided back to the hall, back to the library.

From there he called up Hicks.

Hicks' domiciles were so many and suddenly changeable that he claimed nothing so dignified as a regular telephone number. But he had scribbled on the bottom of his note the number of a saloon on the lower West Side. He would be there almost all day.

He was there when Owen rang.

"Hicks, see here, I want to see you—directly.

"I'll be right up; need some cash, any way; broke," came a thick voice from the other end of the wire.

"You keep sober and you'll get the cash all right. But don't come here. If what you write is true, it would be dangerous. I'll come to you on the motor-cycle. Where are you?"

Hicks gave an address. Owen hung up the receiver. He went up to his room and got into cycling kit. As he came downstairs he met Pauline, who was returning from a shopping trip.

"Good morning, Owen," she said brightly. "Do you know, I believe there is more peril in a drygoods store than on a pirate yacht. What parts of my new hat are left?"

"Only the becoming ones."

She sped on up the stairs. Owen opened the inner door of the front entrance and saw Harry sitting on the steps outside. He turned and stepped back into the library.

Pauline, after her first imperative inquiries of the mirror concerning what she considered her wild appearance, picked up the letters on her dressing table and began to run through them.

The large black type of an advertising dodger loomed among the letters. She read it.

"Balloon Ascension from Palisades, Signor Panatella"—— It was the same that had attracted the attention of Owen a short time before.

Pauline tripped down the stairs. To Harry, seated on the steps, enjoying the Spring sunshine and puffing a leisurely cigarette, appeared a mysterious vision.

He knew by the elaborate way in which she took her seat beside him and bid the piece of paper in her hand that she had some new whim in fermentation—something to ask him that she knew he wouldn't want to do.

"Yes," he said, moving along the step away from her. "I know you've just bought me the loveliest cravat, that I'm the nicest brother in the world, that I look so handsome in Springy things and—well, what it is?"

Pauline pouted at the other end of the step.

"I'm going up in a balloon and jump down," she announced, "from a height never before attempted."

"Polly! You are going to do nothing of the"——

"No, I wasn't going to, until you grew so great and grand. I just wanted to go over and see him fly."

She tossed the dodger over to him. He glanced at it.

"Well, if you promise you aren't plotting any more pranks, I'll take you."

"That's a worth-while brother. It's a pink one?"

"Pink one?"

"Cravat, of course."

Harry groaned. "Give it to the cook," he pleaded. "He wears 'em alive. If that fellow goes up at 2-30, you'd better hurry."

"I'll be ready before you are."

She rose quickly, but Owen, looking, listening, had time to close the door unseen, unheard.

At the rear of a little West Side saloon, Owen ended his daily "airing." He signalled with his horn, and Hicks came out. He was a bit shabbier than usual, and he had been drinking, but he was not intoxicated.

Owen locked his machine and taking his arm walked him rapidly up the avenue.

"What do you mean by writing to me?" demanded Owen. "Haven't I told you never to put words on paper?"

"Oh, I guess you got that house wired so nobody'll catch you," grunted Hicks. "Live wires, too—clever butlers, footmen, maids, chauffeurs, cooks; you're safe enough."

"You forget those are YOUR wires. They don't know they're working for me. Hicks, are you out of your head? Have you told Bemis that you and I are working together?"

"Sure not; but that butler is no fool, Mr. Owen."

"Was it from him you found out that Harry had the lawyers after us?"

"No—queer thing that, that—it wasn't."

"Who, then?"

"The little Espinosa."

"Espinosa—in New York!"

"Yes—met her at the Trocadero a week ago. She'd seen old Calderwood already. I guess she blackmails him—the old reprobate, and him the noble counsellor at law for Mr. Harry Marvin!"

After ten minutes' walk Hicks brought up in front of a bill-plastered door in a fence. He held it open for Owen and they passed across a vacant lot to a large dilapidated-looking stable at the further end.

The short, dark man who sat in a tilted chair against the doorway and puffed lazily at a pipe, seemed to embody the spirit of the building and the business done there.

He was a man who had once—in the days of racing—been called a "sport." He might still be called "horsey" and would consider the term a compliment. But Eddie Kaboff's fame and fortune had both dwindled since the good old betting days when little swindling games larded the solid profits of crooked races. One by one his thoroughbreds had given up their stalls to truck horses, just as Eddie's diamond studs had given place to plain buttons.

His beady black eyes watched the two newcomers on their way across the lot, but he gave no sign of recognition until Hicks and Owen reached the door.

"Hello, Eddie," said Hicks.

Kaboff got up slowly and extended a flabby hand to his acquaintance. He was introduced to Owen, who let Hicks do the talking.

"What's new, Eddie?"

"Nuthin."

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Pathe Players. Pauline in the basket of the runaway balloon after it has been cast adrift through Owen's plot.

"So you put her on the scent—for us?"

"Why not? The young fellow's been acting suspicious for a long time."

"You did very well. Where is she?"

"At the Bannerdale—living very quiet this trip; needs money, I guess. Do you want to see her?"

"I should say not. I haven't seen her in a dozen years," said Owen.

"Not since you tried to kidnap"—— Hicks did not finish the sentence.

"Stop your mouth, man," Owen commanded quickly.

"I wish you'd got away with it. It would have saved the troubles we're up against now."

"You just keep track of her, Hicks, and see that she gets everything old Calderwood knows.

"How about some money—I haven't seen the color of a roll since you put that fool Baskinelli into the game. Ain't you coming across?"

"Certainly; here," said Owen, handing over enough to sate even the predatory greed of Hicks. "Now, what I want you to do is to find me some one among your horse racing friends who is down and out enough to take a little cash job—at certain slight risks?"

"Yes—what?"

"I want a good rider on a wild horse. He could make a thousand dollars in an afternoon if the horse should happen to get wild at the right time and do the right thing."

"Hm'm," mused Hicks. "I wonder if Eddie Kaboff has still got his livery stable down on Tenth avenue. We might go see."

"Still got that wild horse you never was able to sell?"

"Yep."

"Can you still manage him yourself?"

"I guess I could, but he ain't safe to take among traffic."

Hicks stepped close to Kaboff, talking in rapid whispers. The little man turned white.

"No, no; I'm too old for that kind of game," he said.

Owen drew from his pocket a roll of yellow-backs—the biggest roll Eddie Kaboff had seen since the days of "easy money."

"This much to try it," said Owen, "and as much again if you make good."

Kaboff's glance wavered a moment between the penetrating eyes of Owen and the money in his hand.

"Take it; it's yours."

The flabby hand closed almost caressingly around the roll. "We'll go in and have a look at the brute," he said.

They followed him through a line of stalls to a large padded box at the far end of the barn. A beautiful bay saddle horse occupied the box. Kaboff entered and called the animal, which answered by flying into a seeming fury, plunging about the box, kicking, rearing and snapping.

"Same old devil," muttered Hicks. "He'll do."

The sight of an apple in Kaboff's hand calmed the animal. It came to him and ate docilely while he slipped a bridle over its head. Once outside the stall, however, it began another rampage.

Hicks held a last whispered conversation with Kaboff, giving him minute instructions.

"I can just try it, you know," said Kaboff. "I can't guarantee to get away with it."

"As much again if you do, you know," said Owen as he started briskly away with Hicks.

The place that Panatella had chosen for the start of his balloon ascension was a field upon the crest of the Palisades above the amusement park.

Panatella had brought with him from abroad a reputation for dare-devil adventures in the air. And he had proved his reckless courage in the several brief ascensions that he had already made on this side.

To-day, with his promise of the longest parachute drop on record, people flocked to the field from New York and all adjacent New Jersey.

In spite of his peculiarly busy morning, Owen had arrived back at the Marvin mansion in time to be told of the inteded trip and invited by Pauline to join the party.

Owen saw a grim light flash from Harry's eyes. It told him plainly that he wasn't wanted, and, more, it reminded him sharply of the note he had received from Hicks. But Owen accepted the invitation.

Superstitious as the craven drug victim always is, he had let his mind's eye see a fateful hand in the coincidences of the day—the unexpected appearance of the dodger and the perfect working of his plans thus far. "Providence" was what he had been pleased to call it.

"I wish you wouldn't always invite that velvet-pawed servant on our trips," grumbled Harry to Pauline, as Owen went for his dustcoat.

"Owen is my trustee and guardian. You have no right to speak of him as a servant. Besides, when he's along he keeps you from being silly."

Harry stamped out to the garage, swung a new touring car around to the door, and soon, with Owen and Pauline, was speeding for the ferry.

Signor Panatella was superintending the filling of the great gas bag. He was a tall, lithe man in pink tights, beneath which his muscles bulged angularly, like the gas filling the balloon bag.

A Latin rapidity of speech and motion added to the pink tights made him comically frog-like, and even the abattis of medals on his breast could not save his dignity.

He bustled about giving orders to the workmen who were preparing to cut the ropes, then flitting back to the crowd to answer the questions of impromptu admirers.

Pauline had left the car and was standing between Owen and Harry near the rapidly filling bag.

"I wish I could talk to him, too—he's so cute and hippety-hoppy," she said.

Owen stepped to Panatella's side.

"Would you permit the young lady to see the balloon basket?" he asked.

"With pleasure," said the airman after a glance at Pauline. He led the way to the basket, and helped Pauline up so that she could look at the equipment—the anchor with its long coil of rope, the sand bags and water bottles.

She was plainly fascinated as Panatella explained the manner of his flight and his drop through the air. As she saw them attach the basket to the tugging bag she was thrilled.

At this moment there was a flurry of excitement on the outskirts of the crowd. A horseman on a beautiful bay mount, that was evidently unmanageable came plunging and swerving down the field.

The crowd broke and scattered in front of the mancing hoofs that flew in the air as the vicious animals reared.

The horseman, clad in a somewhat threadbare riding suit, was a small man with beady black eyes that turned from side to side as he swayed in his saddle. He seemed to be afraid of his mount and to be looking for help. But it was remarkable that apparently so poor a rider held his seat and actually managed to bring the beast to a nervous stand some fifty yards from the balloon.

The little man looked around over the heads of the crowd. He caught sight of Owen beside Paulne near the balloon basket. The lifting of his riding crop might or might not have been a salute and signal.

"Oh, I wish I hadn't promised Harry not to go up. I know Signor Panatella would take me," sighed Pauline.

Harry had turned away to watch the actions of the strange horseman. Owen spoke to Pauline in a half-laughing whisper.

"You might scare him a little," he suggested.

It was the boldest thing that Owen had yet done.

Those words were the greatest risk he had taken in all his deeply laid plots against the life of his ward. He was always cautioning Hicks against risks of all kinds. But to-day the superstition of success overpowered him. He was sure that this time his plan to put away the one person thwarting his path to riches would carry itself through almost without a guiding hand.

So he dared to stand by the balloon basket and invite Pauline to death, with a smile on his thin lips and a light of sincere enthusiasm in his wavering eyes.

Pauline caught at the suggestion eagerly. She sprang lightly from the little platform into the balloon car.

A murmur of mingled astonishment, applause and alarm rose from the crowd. Two of the workmen were cutting the last ropes that held the basket to earth. Ten others were holding it with their hands awaiting the airman.

Panatella purposely delayed the moment of mounting the basket. The tugging of the huge balloon against the strength of a dozen men gave impress to his feat, and he liked the state of suspense.

But the sound from the surprised throng called his attention now to a scene that made him forget affectation and effect. He started to run toward the basket, shouting peremptory orders:

"Out of the car; out of the car instantly, madame! You are risking your life."

His excitement infected the crowd, which surged forward.

Surging, it seemed to sweep with it the rider on the restive horse. For, as a hand was suddenly lifted in the midst of the crowd the horse apparently overcame the legs braced to spring, it shot forward directly at the balloon basket.

The hand that had been raised was the hand of Raymond Owen.

All was happening so swiftly that neither Harry nor Panatella reached the basket before the maddened animal.

The crowd had given way in panic before it. Cries of fright were mingled with cries of pain as the beast charged straight upon the men holding the basket, felling and crushing them with shoulder and hoof.

For an instant a few desperate hands held to the wrenching car. Panatella had all but reached the platform; Harry was within arm's length of it, when, with a writhing twist the bag jerked the basket sideways and upward, knocking to the ground the last two men who had held it and whirling forth into the deathly emptiness of space a cowering, stunned girl, whose white face peered and white hands pleaded over the basket rim—peered down upon the upturned faces of thousands who would have risked their lives to aid, but who stood helpless in their pity, hushed in fear.

Far off across the field the strange horseman had been whisked in an instant by his vicious steed. He seemed to get control for a moment, to stop and stare upward at the balloon which was shooting higher and higher on a westward course. Then he gave rein to the beast, and its thundering hoofs echoed back for miles down the highway, as Eddie Kaboff fled from the blackest day's work of his life.

For a moment Harry had stood dazed. It was as if the twanging taut of the ropes, as the bag tore almost from his grasp the most precious being in the world, had snapped the fibres of action in him.

The daze passed quickly, but in the moment of its passing the balloon, risen now five hundred feet in the air, had swept its way westward over a mile of ground.

Harry turned to look for his motor car. Standing as he was at the spot from which the balloon had ascended, he now faced a human barricade. With a shout of warning he charged at what seemed to be a vulnerable point in the files of wedged shoulders.

The wall resisted. The throng was lost to all but the dimming view of the balloon. Harry swung right and left with his broad shoulders. He tore his way through.

The car was standing where he had left it on the outskirts of the field. As he approached it he saw Owen emerge from the crowd and hurry toward a runabout that had just been driven upon the field.

"What's the matter?" yelled a man in the machine, and Harry recognized the voice of Hicks.

"Miss Marvin—carried away in the balloon!" cried Owen in a tone of excitement that was not all feigned. He joined Hicks beside the runabout and they talked together rapidly.

Harry sprang to the seat of his touring car. It seemed to leap forward. He shot past the two conspirators and heard Owen's voice calling after him:

"Wait! Where are you going? I'll go with you!"

"You're too late," shouted Harry bitterly over his shoulder. An envelope of dust sealed itself around the spinning wheels of the big machine as he took the road after the balloon.

Steadfast but hopeless he fixed his eyes upon the unconquerable thing in its unassailable element—a thing that seemed to be fleeing from him as if inspired by a human will. Death rode beside him at his breakneck speed, but he did not know it. He knew only that he must follow that black beacon in the sky—that he must be there when its flight was over—when the end came.

He did not know that Owen and Hicks, in the runabout, were also following—that they, too, watched with an interest as deep as his, with a hope as poignant as his hopelessness, the dizzy voyage of Pauline.

(To be continued.)

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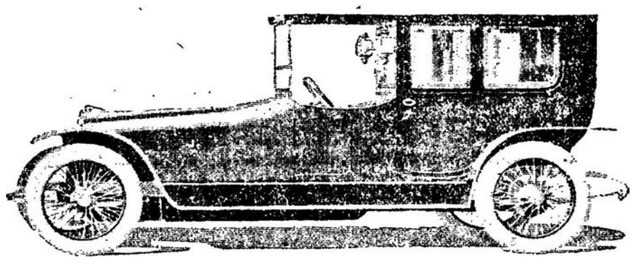
Maxims for Motor Car Buyers.

1. Do not make cheapness your first consideration when buying a Motor Car.
2. If you are not familiar with Motor Cars, go straight to a reliable Firm.
3. Have confidence in the Firm with whom you deal.
4. Buy always a make of repute.
5. Do not waste your money in buying an indifferent and unknown make.
6. Do not consider a Motor Car a luxury but a necessity in daily life.
7. See that you get the best value for your money.



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